

Modern Architecture Is International

Pompidou Talks on Urbanism, Art

(Continued from Page 1)
occurred to no one to go up to the Arc de Triomphe and look down the nondescript Avenue de la Grande Armée, which extends the Champs-Élysées toward the Seine.

"If it terminates in a void," the president said, "it's just an avenue... everything but a perspective." He gave his private view ("I wouldn't substitute myself for the professionals") that he would like at the end of that avenue "a very tall and narrow sculpture" or a high-playing fountain.

Mr. Pompidou said that it would not bother him if behind the Arc de Triomphe, one would see "a forest of towers." But he conceded that two other controversial recent high-rise structures, the Tour Montparnasse that spoils the view of the Ecole Militaire

from under the Eiffel Tower, and the "Zamansky Tower" on top of the new Seine-side Left Bank Faculty of Science, were ugly. He said this was not because of their height. In both cases, he said, it was the drab color, and in the second also the shape—which is the same square from bottom to top.

There is nothing wrong with height as such, Mr. Pompidou said. "Dare I say that the towers of Notre Dame Cathedral are too low?" It was a reference to the cathedral never getting the two main spires the architects were said to have planned.

The president was also questioned about the demolition of the ancient Les Halles quarter, where the central markets used to be, and the projects for an ultramodern cultural center there. He answered: "...One cannot

stay put in the past. Paris isn't a dead city, it isn't a museum that needs to be kept as it is. Its builders—from Louis XIV to the 19th-century Baron Haussmann—destroyed even more than they built. The Middle Ages built their churches, the Renaissance its palaces, the stones of monuments from antiquity...

Mr. Pompidou said that he regretted destruction, but "the principle to follow is that one must accept novelty and simply endeavor that it should be beautiful and not a copy of the old."

"Expo '72"

Mr. Pompidou's views on contemporary art were in reply to a question about the much criticized "Expo '72" exhibition of contemporary French art. The exhibition, grouping works created by artists living in Paris over the last 10 years, was assembled on the personal initiative of the president. It was widely attacked as unrepresentative because many of the greatest names were left out.

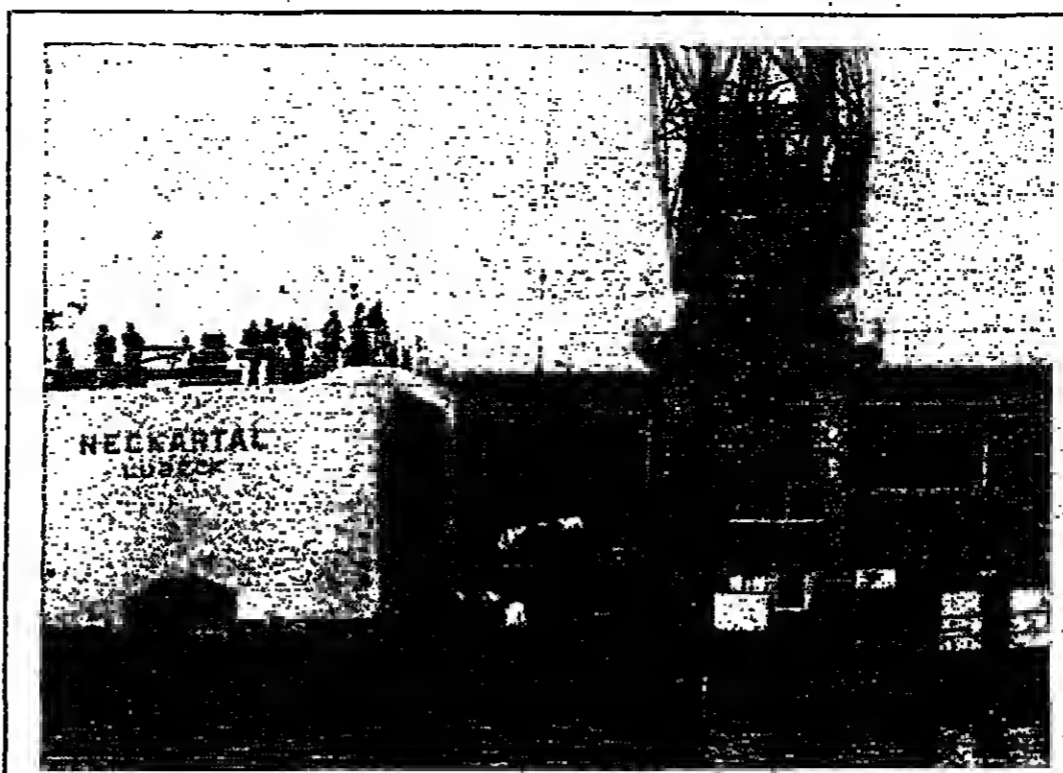
The President conceded this was indeed so, but argued it was none of his business to interfere with the decisions of the curator in charge. He pointed to the similarity of the savage attacks on that show with those on Baudelaire's collection of poems "Les Fleurs du Mal" at the time they were first published.

In their private apartment on the Ile Saint Louis, in the middle of the Seine, Mr. and Mrs. Pompidou are known to have assembled a fairly valuable collection of modern art. Notably some Nicholas de Staël and some Vasarelys. The president said an unexpected light on his apparent preference for modern painting. He related that, at the age of 18, he had acquired his first oil, which was "The Woman With a Hundred Heads" by Max Ernst because "old masters never were within my means."

On government policy toward the arts, he said: "I believe the essential role of the state is to give the means, which is buying, ordering, contributing study and research centers, organizing and facilitating exhibitions. What else," he went on, "would there be, unless one wanted to create an official art?"

Mr. Pompidou said that this, indeed, was the policy of such illustrious of his predecessors as François Ier, and Louis XIV, but that the world had changed and that "by his vocation, the modern artist aspires to independence. It isn't a challenge, and all official art by now is condemned to mediocrity."

With a characteristic Gallic shrug, he suggested that it may be helpful that the state, and the head of state, showed an interest in art. "In any case," he concluded, "it cannot do any harm."



DANGEROUS CARGO—2,500 drums of cyanide, found last year in West Germany, being transferred in Amsterdam harbor from a barge to the West German ship Neckartal, which will then dump dangerous freight far out in the Atlantic Ocean.

Pentagon Still Investigating

U.S. Raid on French Mission Virtually Admitted by Rogers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Nixon administration has concluded in private that American bombs probably were responsible for the damage done to the French and other diplomatic missions in Hanoi last week and

not a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft missile, a high-ranking official said yesterday. Secretary of State William P. Rogers, appearing on a television interview, said that a "final determination" has not been reached, but he left the clear impression that he did not care to argue with eyewitnesses' claims that a U.S. Navy F-4 fighter-bomber had dropped the bombs that had caused serious injury to a French diplomat.

"It is regrettable that it happened. We have expressed our regrets to those countries whose embassies were involved, but faulty bomb drops do occur upon occasions," Mr. Rogers said. "I think there will be some statement by the Defense Department on this," he said.

But Daniel Z. Henkin, the Pentagon spokesman, said that no statement was contemplated yesterday because the investigation of the incident had not been completed.

Initial Statement

Following initial reports of the damage Wednesday, the Defense Department issued a statement asserting that U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jets had struck rail yards and transportation points across the Red River from the French mission, about three miles away. It said that damage to the French and other missions could have been caused by a faulty North Vietnamese surface-to-air missile that blew up upon impact with the earth.

But Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, in a news conference, conceded that same day that pilot error might have been responsible.

Since then, various eyewitnesses have asserted that they saw an American plane drop bombs in the diplomatic quarter of Hanoi. The North Vietnamese also have claimed to have recovered bomb fragments from the debris.

Damage also was reported by the Algerian and Indian Embassies in Hanoi, both of which were situated near the French delegate-general mission, the building that was most severely damaged.

An administration official was asked whether Mr. Rogers felt that American bombs were responsible. The official said that there was a "consensus" in the administration that they were the cause.

But Mr. Rogers stressed that, despite the incident, there would be no change in American policy of bombing "military targets" in North Vietnam.

"We would certainly hope there would be no further accidents," he said. "The President has said consistently that we would continue the bombing of military targets in the North. There is going to be no change in policy."

Appearing on "Issues and Answers" over the American Broadcasting Co., Mr. Rogers refused to provide any details on the course of the negotiations with North Vietnam on ending the Vietnam war.

Asked about Henry A. Kissinger's most recent round of private talks in Paris last week, Mr. Rogers said that he did not want to comment in any way because the negotiations "are now in a very serious and very sensitive stage."

Group Condemns U.S. on Vietnam

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16 (AP)—A self-styled commission of inquiry today condemned the United States for the "paramount crime" of genocide in Indochina and called for an early end of the Vietnam war on the terms of

Nixon Pledge On POWs

(Continued from Page 1)

paying a price for their choice. And those who have deserted America will pay a price for their choice."

Mr. Nixon also assailed critics who challenged his decision to mine North Vietnamese harbors on May 6. He called that decision "the hardest" he has been called on to make, but he said "it was the right decision militarily" and "it has been effective."

America's so-called opinion-leaders, he said, instead of relying to his support, were openly critical. He said he referred to newspaper publishers and editors, television commentators, university presidents and "some of our top businessmen."

They gave him "precious little support," he said. "What was the most heart-warming thing to me was that those who had so much at stake, those who had suffered so much, the great majority of those whose husbands and loved ones are POWs or MIAs, stood by that decision, and I think you very much."

The President told the group he knew how long a vigil they have suffered. "You have never been away from my thoughts," he said, "and you have never been away from my prayers, and there is nothing that I want more than to bring your loved ones home, and I will never let you down."

Mr. Nixon was enthusiastically applauded several times during his speech and when he concluded. As he left the hotel to get into his car, however, one woman said to him, "Do they have to stay there for Mr. Nixon?" (South Vietnam's president.)

The President was in the car by the time she finished her question, and he did not respond. She identified herself as Mrs. David Gray, of Tampa, Fla., and said her husband, Capt. Gray, has been a prisoner since 1967.

677 Are Subpoenaed in N.Y. In Major Assault on Mafia

(Continued from Page 1)

that New York City policemen were among those photographed entering and leaving the trailer. It was understood that no government officials were seen, but some Long Island political figures were reportedly mentioned in monitored conversations in the trailer.

About an hour later, Mr. Gold translated his metaphor into reality when, accompanied by two busloads of newsmen, he went to the Canarsie trailer and literally stripped away some ceiling insulation to remove the listening device his men had planted there last April.

As a result of his office's surveillance of the Canarsie trailer, 677 subpoenas were issued bearing the names of Mafia figures and others who had been seen and photographed visiting the trailer. "Every one of those subpoenaed had been in the trailer," Mr. Gold said.

The 677 represented, according to the best estimates, about one-third of the total Mafia membership in the metropolitan area.

Pastor Found Stoned To Death at Milan

CONTRILLO, BALSAMO, Italy, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The German vice-deacon of Italy's Lutheran Church was found murdered in this Milan suburb today, apparently having been killed by stoning, police said.

Pastor Friedrich Wabnitz, 54, was found by carabinieri during a routine check of the area.

Interview in French Magazine

Hanoi Chief Reported Vowing No Red Regime for S. Vietnam

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP)—North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said in an interview published here today that the three groups in the Communist-proposed coalition government for South Vietnam could establish guarantees so that no group could oust the others from power.

In an interview with Jean Lacouture of Le Nouvel Observateur, carried out on Oct. 4, Mr. Dong admitted that Hanoi had been asked about these guarantees (by the United States). "The Americans pretend that we want to impose a Communist regime (on South Vietnam), which is total nonsense..."

He said that what Hanoi wanted was "not to install Communism in the South, but to assure a return to peace, independence and neutrality and an end to foreign intervention."

The interview, one of three given early this month to Mr. Lacouture, who long has covered Indochina, was held only five days before presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger arrived in Paris for four days of talks with the North Vietnamese. The third interview, on Oct. 7, was on the eve of Mr. Kissinger's arrival here.

Time Changed

Mr. Lacouture said that in the third interview Mr. Dong changed his tone. In the first two Mr. Dong had been reserved on the chances for peace, but by the third, writes Mr. Lacouture, he held out more hope.

"It is on this (third) meeting," the Frenchman said, "and also on a few significant remarks heard in Hanoi, that I base my confidence in a relatively quick end to the fighting and the passage into a transition phase, including withdrawal of the last U.S. troops, an end to the bombing and the blockade and the (start of the) fight for reorganization of power in Saigon—which will not be a phase of total peace."

Mr. Lacouture writes that a new negotiator, Nguyen Co Thach, a "very close collaborator of Pham Van Dong," has left for Paris to join in the negotiations there. This could not be confirmed at the North Vietnamese delegation today, which was not answering his phone.

It was the second of his three interviews, however, which Mr. Dong authorized for publication in the Nouvel Observateur, and in which he spoke of guarantees for the coalition regime. Asked by Mr. Lacouture whether a suspension of the bombing might help negotiations, Mr. Dong said simply that an end to the bombing and the blockade would be "part of a general settlement."

Other points made by the North Vietnamese premier: "The recent liberation of three U.S. prisoners was a 'humanitarian gesture.' It shows that we are ready to liberate all the prisoners as soon as an overall settlement is reached."

On the U.S. military's calculation, that Hanoi could only continue its present military operations for two more years under the present circumstances. "The Americans" reduce everything to statistics. It is why they are unable to understand

the elements and the nature of this war."

The situations in Laos, Cambodia were "favorable" to the Communists, but solutions each nation of Indochina should be "specific and independent."

The escalation of the war under Mr. Nixon has caused "greater damage" than under President Johnson, has employed "more perforce weapons." "It took us a while to adapt," said Mr. I.

Court Asked To Split IBM Computer Units

(Continued from Page 1)

offering packages of computer software and supporting services at "bundled prices; price product and services at a or 'other predatory levels,' announcing 'new computer systems before they are'.

Such devices, the government claimed, can inhibit competition. The department's memo said disfigure would be "plished" by the formation of a total domestic and international computer systems facilities into several separate, independent and competitive balanced capable of competing success in domestic and international markets with one another with other domestic and foreign competitors.

The resulting units, the government said, should be "reluctant" to the ability to compete in domestic and international competition."

The fact that the suit dragged on for years was reaching trial, IBM's lawyers charged, "shows that the government just doesn't have it." "The government won't before, and it just tried it of its case [including overseas operations]."

However, both sides agree when the government first its suit, IBM submitted 11 "pieces of paper" to Justice Department in response to the action.

Thereafter, IBM produced average of a million add documents or pieces of each month until the IBM papers now in federal as a result of the anti-trust suit stand at 27 million.

But the government continued responding today to Mr. complaints that it had "the size of its case," the blizzard of documents that had sent to Washington in to the widening.

"Relevant Market" IBM asked that a separate be held within 30 days or the issue of defining the "relevant market."

But Justice Department I Raymond Carlson said that definition of the market "central," the case could move ahead by hacking piece and trying it before government is ready.

"The government lawyer se parties 'are in the middle discovery program, and this modify what we are doing go along."

IBM World Trade Corp unit responsible for the firm's overseas operation, led a 16 percent rise in last year and accounted for more than half the company's profits, while IBM's domestic has shown a smaller earnings increase, last year's being 6 percent.

Thio Leaves Peking To Report in Hanoi

PEKING, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Le Duc Tho left for Hanoi today to report on private talks with President Richard M. Nixon in Paris.

When he arrived here today, Mr. Tho met with Pham Van Dong and Deputy Foreign Minister Li Hsien-nien.

Mr. Tho also met with Hanoi's top official, prince N. Sihanouk.

WEATHER

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ALBANY	10	54
ALBUQUERQUE	10	64
ANCONA	10	54
ANTWERP	10	54
ATLANTA	10	54
BALTIMORE	10	54
BELGRADE	10	54
BELLEVILLE	10	54
BRUSSELS	10	54
BUDAPEST	10	54
CAIRO	10	54
CANARCA	10	54
COPENHAGEN	10	54
COSTA MESA	10	54
DUBLIN	10	54
EDINBURGH	10	54
FLORENCE	10	54
FRANKFURT	10	54
GENEVA	10	54
HAVRE	10	54
HELSINKI	10	54
ISTANBUL	10	54
LAS PALMAS	10	54
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LUXEMBOURG	10	54
MADRID	10	54
MILAN	10	54
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MOSCOW	10	54
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VIENNA	10	54
WASHINGTON	10	54
ZURICH	10	54

200 to Go on Trial for Morocco Plot

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—More than 200 Moroccan Air Force officers and men will face a military tribunal at Kenitra, near here, tomorrow, accused of being involved in the midair assassination attempt on King Hassan Aug. 16.

Jet fighters from Kenitra air base were used in a dramatic attack on the royal Boeing 727, which was riddled with rocket and cannon fire as it was bringing the monarch home from a three-week visit to France. The slither pilot managed to land safely at Rabat-Sale airport, and the king escaped unhurt.

King Hassan said the attacks were masterminded by Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the Defense Minister, who was found shot dead at the royal palace of Sidi-rat, near Rabat, eight hours afterward.

Deadlock on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Defense Ministry reported no progress today from a border meeting of Indian and Pakistani generals trying to draw up a mutually acceptable line separating the portions of Kashmir controlled by each country.



When you're up to your ears in work, the last thing you need is another business trip.

What a week! Barely a chance to breathe between one meeting and another. The work piled on your desk is enough for three men.

And just when you're starting to come out from under you have to interrupt everything to fly half way around the world.

Obviously Air France can't change all that. But we do understand that a business trip can be the most hectic part of your hectic life. So we do everything we can to make the time spent with us as relaxed and enjoyable as possible.

That means the attention

you deserve. Service and entertainment when you want it. Or the choice to work or rest undisturbed.

Maybe it can be summed up best by the *savoir-vivre* that knows the value of a smile.

AIR FRANCE



Air France understands

Pastor Found Stoned To Death at Milan

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Concluding its weeklong hearings here, the third session of the International Commission of Inquiry into U.S. Crimes in Indochina also made public a cabled report from Sweden's Foreign Ministry describing last week's air raid that damaged the French mission in Hanoi as "a grave escalation" of the war.

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Robert Kalmbach

Nixon's Own Lawyer Linked to GOP Spy-Fund Payments

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—President Nixon's personal attorney, Robert W. Kalmbach, one of five persons authorized to approve payments from Republicans' secret intelligence-gathering and political espionage fund, according to sources in the Watergate bugging investigation.

Sources said that the FBI determined that Mr. Kalmbach either authorized or partially made payments of thousands of dollars to Donald H. Segretti, a former Treasury Department attorney, who has been indicted by the FBI as one of more than 50 undercover operatives engaged for over a year in an apparently unprecedented political spying and sabotage effort staged by Nixon aides against the Democrats.

President Nixon, after the investigation of the Watergate case, announced Aug. 29 that no person "presently employed" in the government and White House was involved in the bugging.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler last week declined to comment on the reports of widespread Republican spying. Despite persistent questioning, he refused to say that the President's statement about the Watergate case would be applied to other incidents of political spying and sabotage.

Mr. Kalmbach, 50, a Nixon fund-raiser and the attorney who handles Mr. Nixon's personal legal business, could not be reached for comment.

According to federal sources, Mr. Kalmbach had authority to approve disbursements from the secret fund which at one time had \$700,000 and was kept in the safe of Maurice H. Stans, the chief Nixon fund-raiser and former secretary of commerce.

The sources said that the five persons who had control over disbursements from the cash fund were: Mr. Kalmbach; Mr. Stans; John N. Mitchell, the former attorney general and until July 1 the President's campaign manager; Jeb Stuart Magruder, a deputy campaign manager; and a high White House official whom the sources declined to name.

Mr. Mitchell has denied that he controlled any such funds.

On Saturday, another California lawyer, Lawrence R. Young, said Mr. Segretti told him that funds for sabotage activities and a \$20,000 annual salary came from "a trust account in a lawyer's name... a high-placed friend of the President, and he was instructed to guard that name zealously."

The description fits Mr. Kalmbach, who has been a long-time friend of the President's and handled his personal business as the purchase of the Nixon estate at San Clemente.

Mr. Kalmbach was vice-chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee from 1968 to 1969 and an associate chairman of the Nixon Re-Election Committee this year until April 7, when he resigned.

Senate Votes Sharp Cut in Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP).—The Senate voted a sharp cut in foreign aid appropriations, adding another potential blow to efforts to wind up business of the 92d Congress early next year.

The Senate stripped \$514 million from the \$4-billion annual foreign aid spending level voted by the House Saturday night in passing a resolution to permit increased spending until next year.

The amendment was proposed by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, and adopted by the full committee and the Senate by voice vote.

William Fulbright, D., Ark., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, warned that the bill came back from House conference with substantial increases over the \$4-billion total. He said "do everything possible to get it adopted."

Sen. Fulbright said that he did not like to limit military aid to the program to administrative expenses and phase in the grant program with the \$4 billion still in the pipeline. The Senate, with little else to recess for several hours, voted for its Appropriations Committee to make a recommendation on the foreign aid issue.

The House majority was in a quandary over the bill, which included on a compromise version of the big social security bill. Its reform provisions were taken out in conference. The use also must consider a controversial version of a controversial bill to increase the national debt limit and impose a \$250-billion ceiling for this fiscal year.

The House must act first on its bill before they go to the Senate. Mr. Mansfield, D., Mont., conceded that "considerable consultation" could be expected.

The dispute over the level of foreign aid appropriations, which has been a major issue in the House, is expected to continue until the end of the year.

The President's budget for foreign aid this year is \$5.1 billion. Last year's appropriation was \$3.1 billion.

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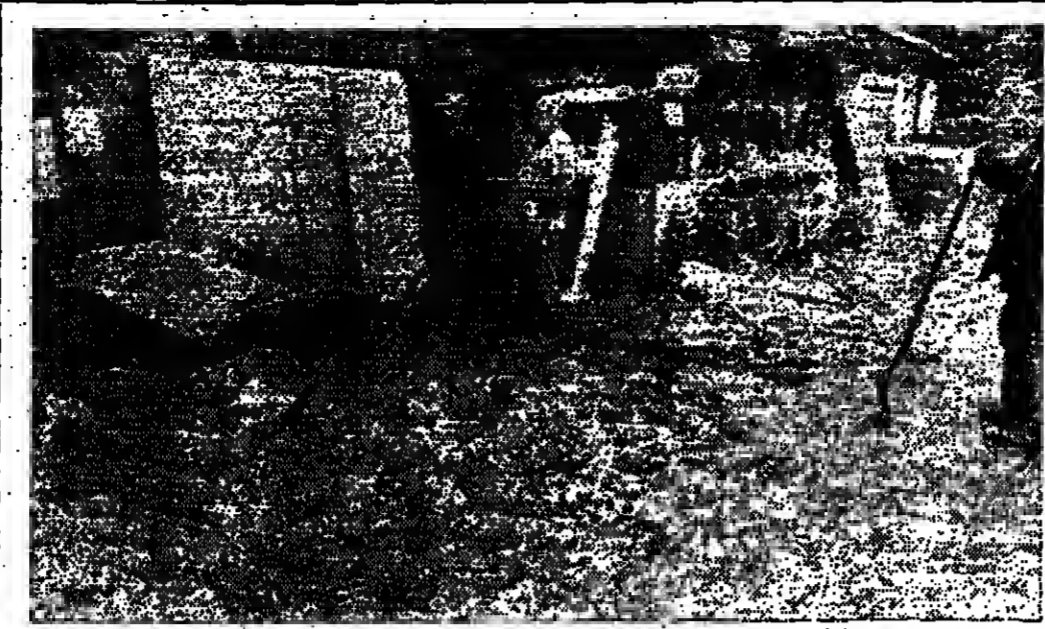
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ATO Postpones Farley Decision

MUSKEL, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—The Western allies today agreed to postpone a decision on whether to accept the proposed Nov. 22 ring date for full-scale preparatory talks in Helsinki on a common security conference.

The NATO Council was due to meet here today to discuss the matter, but sources said the meeting had been put off because some questions were still awaiting instructions from their governments.

The meeting is now expected to take place tomorrow or Wednesday, and alliance sources are confident that a decision will be made before the end of the week.



MUDSLIDE—Villagers in Big Sur, Calif., looking at a mudslide in front of village store Sunday, the third since last Wednesday. Many homes were destroyed and dozens of families evacuated. Heavy rains falling on forests denuded by recent fires caused the rivers of mud. In some areas, the slides were six feet deep.

Effect on Voters Not Clear

U.S. Newspapers Endorsing Nixon at Record 12-to-1 Ratio

By Stephen D. Isaacs

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Every election year, Editor and Publisher, a weekly U.S. magazine specializing in newspapers, polls the nation's daily press to find out who's endorsing whom. This year's poll shows that things are happening that extend far beyond the normal pro-Republican bias of America's newspaper publishers.

The poll will show that 688 newspapers have endorsed President Nixon so far—and just 39 have endorsed Sen. George McGovern. More important, in terms of those endorsements' circulation, the Nixon endorsements sell more than 175 million copies a day; the McGovern endorsements sell about 15 million and more than half that is the circulation of just one newspaper, The New York Times.

Just how gloomy for Sen. McGovern those figures are becomes clear when this year's endorsements are compared with those of other election years. With one exception (Barry Goldwater vs. Lyndon Johnson, in 1964) the country's papers have been heavily committed to the Republicans.

But never has it been by the more than 12-to-1 Nixon-McGovern margin reported by Editor and Publisher. Here are the margins from prior elections:

1968—Nixon over Humphrey, 5 1/2 to 1.
1964—Johnson over Goldwater, 3 to 1.
1960—Nixon over Kennedy, 4 to 1.
1956—Eisenhower over Stevenson, 4 1/2 to 1.
1952—Eisenhower over Stevenson, 6 to 1.
1948—Dewey over Truman, 4 1/2 to 1.
1944—Dewey over Roosevelt, 4 to 1.
1940—Willkie over Roosevelt, 3 to 1.
1936—Landon over Roosevelt, 1 1/2 to 1.

Little Effect Seen
It is clear, too, that editorial endorsements may have no particular bearing on how elections turn out. In those nine elections, the men on the short end of the endorsements won five. But 12

Newsman and politicians have argued for years over whether such endorsements mean much. In some areas, particularly those where the newspapers speak with strong editorial voices, candidates sometimes regard endorsements by those newspapers as a kiss of death. In fact, politicians sometimes will go out of their way to attack those newspapers (as if attacking "the bosses") as a basic part of their campaign strategy.

Meanwhile, four other major newspapers this weekend endorsed President Nixon. They are the Los Angeles Times, the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News.

French Woman Envoy

PARIS, Oct. 16 (AP).—Marianne Campana has been named French ambassador to Panama. She is the first French woman ever to be appointed as ambassador. Miss Campana, 58, has been in the diplomatic service since 1935 and has served at posts in Washington, Luxembourg, Oslo and Toronto.

Survey Shows Recent Gains by McGovern

(Continued from Page 1)
California, Pennsylvania and Michigan.

The 17-point Nixon lead in New York was the closest reported. In California, the survey found a 51-to-34-point Nixon lead, considerably smaller than before. In Pennsylvania, the result was 57 to 23, also an improvement.

The biggest McGovern gain was in Michigan where, the survey indicated, Mr. Nixon leads by a 50-to-38-point margin, a 22-point spread. The last survey found a 44-point difference.

A new survey, conducted in the state for the Detroit News reported the standing as 50 to 37—no gain for Sen. McGovern over a month, but a sizable loss for Mr. Nixon.

What impact Sen. McGovern's major television address on the war Tuesday night might have had could not be assessed. The last interviews in the survey were being conducted as he spoke.

The Democratic candidate appears to have benefited slightly from his first national television broadcast, a film biography shown on Oct. 2. The survey indicated

General Motors Settles Strike

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16 (UPI).—General Motors said an agreement was reached yesterday to end a strike by 8,500 members of United Auto Workers Local 25 against the General Motors assembly plant.

The strike began Friday. Workers were to return to their jobs tomorrow, the company said. Terms were not disclosed.

The main issue had been the union's contention that the merger of the company's Fisher body and Chevrolet assembly plants in October, 1971, resulted in layoffs of 1,000 to 1,400 workers while the work-load increased and production went up.

Police Quell Rebels in an N.J. County Jail

MOUNT HOLLY, N.J., Oct. 16 (AP).—More than 80 police officers forced some 100 inmates back into their cells Saturday after the prisoners overpowered a guard and took control of the second floor of the Burlington County Jail, authorities said.

A guard held by the inmates for nearly two hours was released unharmed as the police, armed with clubs, Mace and tear gas and accompanied by 10 police dogs, burst through the cell-block door.

2 Nixon Aides Counterattack On Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

read his statement. When he finished, he strode from the crowded room with reporters shouting questions at him, UPI reported.

Harsh Language

Both Mr. Ziegler and Mr. MacGregor criticized The Washington Post, although Mr. MacGregor's language was far more harsh.

"You can draw your own conclusions," Mr. Ziegler said, when asked whether he thought The Post had been printing the story for political reasons.

For his part, Mr. MacGregor directly accused The Post of complicity in the McGovern campaign.

Mr. MacGregor, a former Minnesota congressman, charged that The Post had used "unsubstantiated charges, anonymous sources, and huge, scare headlines" to "maliciously" construct a direct connection between the White House and the Watergate affair.

At the same time, he said, the paper had devoted none of its resources to "proven" efforts by Sen. McGovern's forces to disrupt the President's campaign.

The two White House aides reportedly involved in the espionage are Dwight Chapin and Gordon Strachan, who, it was said, recruited a former classmate at the University of Southern California, Donald H. Segretti, to conduct a clandestine campaign of sabotage and espionage.

Mr. Ziegler denied that Mr. Segretti had ever worked for the White House and Mr. MacGregor said that he had not worked either for the political or financial arms of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

But Mr. Ziegler would not comment directly on allegations that Mr. Chapin had hired Mr. Segretti to carry out undercover political work, and Mr. MacGregor's hasty departure from the briefing room at committee headquarters made it impossible to question him on the same point.

Questions Anticipated

Mr. Ziegler, a long-time personal aide of Mr. Chapin, knew that he would receive questions on the Chapin matter this morning and he was prepared to be indignant when the questioning began.

He said that Mr. Nixon himself was personally concerned by the stories and that his "concern goes to the fact that the stories... are based on hearsay, innuendo and guilt by association. He is concerned about the fact that this type of thing is taking place."

"It goes without saying," Mr. Ziegler went on, "that this administration does not condone sabotage or espionage or the surveillance of individuals or preparing dossiers on them, but it also does not condone innuendo or 'source' stories that make broad, sweeping charges about the character of individuals."

By "source" stories, Mr. Ziegler was referring to, as well as complaining about, stories based on sources whose identity is not revealed.

Mr. Chapin, in a comment issued over the weekend, said that the Post story was "based on hearsay" but declined to discuss specifically the allegation that he served as White House contact for Mr. Segretti.

Supreme Court Again Refuses To Rule on Legality of War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The Supreme Court, in a 7-2 vote, today rejected one more in a long series of legal challenges to the constitutionality of the Vietnam war.

Justices William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr. dissented vigorously, saying that no declaration of war had been made by Congress and that the question really was the constitutionality of "a presidential war."

The court acted in a case where three Californians claimed that Congress illegally delegated its war declaration powers to the President in 1961. It takes the vote of four justices to place a case on the court's docket for a hearing and an ultimate formal decision.

In another action, the court declined to hear an appeal of an anti-war group against the use by the government of the 1917 Trading With the Enemy Act to prevent the distribution of unsolicited material mailed by the group from North Vietnam.

In other major actions, the court:

- Refused to delay a lower court's order calling for busing of about 14,000 public school students in Memphis in January and also refused to speed up consideration of a busing case from Richmond, Va.
- Declined to review lower court rulings from Ohio which exempted the car insurance business from federal anti-trust laws on the grounds that the state exercises regulatory powers in the field. The unsuccessful challenge of the exemption was brought by the Ohio AFL-CIO.
- Agreed to hear a Georgia case to decide whether the 1965 Voting Rights Act protecting political rights of racial minorities applies to state legislative reapportionments. At issue was the right of the Justice Department to veto such reapportionment in Georgia and other states with past records of low voter participation.
- Let stand lower court rulings that it is constitutional for persons entering U.S. courthouses to be subjected to searches for guns and explosives. George Barrett, a Nashville lawyer, challenged the practice, which has been in effect in numerous instances since June 15, 1971.
- Refused to disturb lower court decisions that Army regulations that allow base commanders to control distribution of publications on their installations are constitutional.

Israeli Court Detains Kahane

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The supreme court has overruled a lower court and forbidden Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the Jewish Defense League, from leaving Israel until he is charged or cleared in the attempt to smuggle weapons into Israel for attacks against Arab guerrillas.

Rabbi Kahane originally was forbidden from overseas travel when he was released on \$9,500 bail Oct. 7 after being held for five days of questioning.

On appeal, a district court judge said he could travel on three conditions: that he post \$24,000 bond, that he not go to the United States, and that he return by Nov. 15. However, the supreme court has now ruled he must remain in Israel until the smuggling case is settled.

Right-Wing Party Sues 3 Networks For Noncoverage

CHICAGO, Oct. 16 (AP).—The American Independent party, claiming that network news coverage is "not news at all, but a multimillion-dollar contribution to the Republican and Democratic parties," filed suit Friday seeking \$25.3 million in damages from the nation's three major television networks.

The suit was filed in U.S. District Court here on behalf of American Independent party presidential candidate Rep. John Schmitz, D., Calif., and his running mate, Thomas Anderson, Mr. Schmitz is a member of the John Birch Society.

The suit charges the networks have carried out "a virtual news blackout" of American party campaign activities during the current election campaign.

The suit says that in 1968, "due to almost total measure to the networks' full and fair reporting" of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's presidential campaign, the party received almost \$20 million in campaign contributions and became a "major political party" receiving 13.56 percent of the votes cast.

U.S. 'Pirates' Raid Cuban Radio Says

MIAMI, Oct. 16 (AP).—Radio Havana yesterday described the sinking of two Cuban fishing boats near Andros Island as a "cowardly and despicable aggression" by bands of pirates "operating from U.S. territory."

The broadcast, monitored in Miami, said that 11 crewmen were rescued by a helicopter and flown to Nassau, Bahamas, after the two Cuban vessels were attacked and dynamited Wednesday while on a fishing expedition.

Sources in Nassau said that a helicopter from the U.S. Navy's Atlantic Underwater Testing and Evaluation Center on Andros Island rescued the 11 Cubans, who were rowing in a small boat, and brought them to the Bahamian capital.

The broadcast quoted fisherman Juan Jimenez as saying that they were attacked by two launches while about 20 miles southwest of Andros Island.

"The pirates boarded their fishing boats, pointing their guns, and took them to a nearby island. Then, in the presence of the fishermen, the pirates dynamited the fishing boats," the broadcast said.

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Chile Bids Copper Nations Hold Ministerial Meeting

PARIS, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Chile today called for an early meeting of the mining ministers of the world's four major copper-producing countries to discuss threats posed by an American company's action in French courts over the nationalization of its plants in Chile.

The request was made at a private emergency meeting of the administrative committee of the Inter-Governmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPPEC), according to sources close to the Chilean delegation. Today's meeting was attended by 12 representatives from the four largest copper producers, Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia. The five-strong Chilean delegation was led by Chile's ambassador to France, Nobel Prize-winner Pablo Neruda.

According to the sources, Chile is treating the action taken by the Braden Kennecott Corp. of the United States, as a question between the company itself and Chile, and has not contacted the U.S. government.

The American corporation has obtained a temporary seizure order from a Paris court on a 1,250-ton cargo of Chilean copper. It took the action because it has not been compensated for the nationalization 15 months ago of its plants. The copper is on board the West German-owned Birthe

Oldendorff, which was originally to dock at Le Havre but changed course to avoid being served with French court papers.

The freighter arrived at the Hook of Holland today, but Dutch transport unions decided to boycott the cargo because French dockers had refused to unload the ship, a union spokesman said in Utrecht, Holland.

Eight Latin American countries meanwhile backed Chile's protest against the French court order. In a written declaration today to the board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, the representatives of Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela said any attempt to hinder the nationalization of a country's natural resources violates UN principles on sovereignty of states.

The eight countries declared their solidarity with Chile and demanded resolute action from the international community to guarantee the sovereign right of a state to dispose freely of its natural resources for the benefit of its people.

Before the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board earlier this month, Chilean delegate Hernan Santa Cruz attacked the court order as "true economic aggression" and accused Braden-Kennecott of "international bullying tactics."



RHINESTONES—What looks to be ships churning over gravel and rock is really evidence of the low level of Rhine River near Boppard which hasn't had any rainfall now for over a month. While residents of area enjoy walking over rocks that are normally under water, shipping traffic has been reduced 50 percent and the ships that do make the journey can only get through with half a load of cargo.

E. German Parliament Backs Traffic Pact With W. Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 16 (UPI).—The East German parliament unanimously approved today a traffic treaty with West Germany that will pave the way for the first visits of East Germans through the wall since it was built 11 years ago to halt the flight of refugees.

West Germans also will get the right to travel beyond East Berlin to East Germany. The East German government was expected to announce details of the visiting program after the treaty documents are exchanged in the West German capital of Bonn tomorrow.

Help for Brandt Seen
The East German relaxation of travel restrictions was expected to aid West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Nov. 19 West German parliamentary elections.

The traffic treaty regulates technical details of road, rail and canal traffic between East and West Germany. It does not cover the right of East Germans to visit the West or of West Germans to pass through the wall to the East.

But the East German government has promised that after the treaty goes into effect East Germans will be allowed to visit the West on "urgent family matters"—family births, deaths, sickness and weddings.

The East German government also promised it would permit West German citizens to visit other East German cities in addition to East Berlin. West Berliners got this right under the Berlin four-power agreement signed last year, but West German visiting rights remained restricted to East Berlin, except for special cases.

The Bonn government already has ratified the traffic treaty. Following the exchange of documents, the treaty was expected to go into effect at midnight tomorrow.

In another move considered conciliatory, the East German parliament passed a citizenship law relinquishing its claim to refugees who fled to the West.

It said the refugees no longer are East Germans.

7 Horses Die at Sea
PALERMO, Sicily, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—Seven Swiss horses on a sea voyage from Naples to Palermo for this week's Palermo International horse show arrived dead, police said yesterday. Fourteen horses from West Germany also traveling on the Canguro Azzurro ferry arrived alive.

New Cabinet Is Formed In Norway

OSLO, Oct. 15 (AP).—Norway's three-week-old government crisis was resolved today when Premier-designate Lars Korvald announced he has succeeded in forming a three-party centrist minority cabinet.

The 56-year-old chairman of the Christian Peoples party went to the Royal Palace and presented to King Olav V the names of the cabinet members who are to replace Labor Premier Trygve Bratteli's caretaker government later this week.

The Korvald cabinet is made up of representatives of his own party, the anti-EEC faction of the split Liberal party and the anti-Common Market Center party, which released both its chairman Jon Asbjørn Selvig, 48, for cabinet posts.

The Liberal party got five ministries and the Center party six, plus a consultative minister without portfolio to be appointed later in the Ministry of Church and Education.

Mr. Korvald's party settled for three less important ministries in addition to the premiership. As expected, prominent anti-Market Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Fisheries and Industry.

Mr. Bratteli's government resigned after the Sept. 25 referendum rejected joining the enlarged Common Market with Britain, Denmark and Ireland next Jan. 1.

Positive Results Seen
At 2 Yemens' 1st Talks
ADEN, Southern Yemen, Oct. 16 (Reuters).—A first meeting of military representatives of the Southern Yemen People's Democratic Republic and its northern neighbor, the Yemen Arab Republic, to settle recent border troubles has ended with positive results, it was stated here today.

The two sides met yesterday at the border town of Abara under the auspices of Salim al-Yafi, assistant secretary-general of the League of Arab States.

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Protestants In Ulster Vs. Protestants

Defense Regiment Sent In, Quells Riot

BELFAST, Oct. 16 (UPI).—part-time soldiers of the 1st Defense Regiment passed a first test in riot control today, military spokesman said.

Military authorities sent mainly Protestant UDR men to the Castlereagh area of Belfast, where Protestants were rioting for the fourth in a week.

"After the UDR went in, it got very quiet very fast," spokesman said.

About 500 Protestants had barricaded several streets with hijacked trucks and banded soldiers with bottles and stones until the early hours of the morning.

Military authorities have apprehensive about the riot, but they said the riot was not a threat to the UDR. The 1st Defense Regiment (UDR), the Protestant equivalent of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Direct Confrontation
They feared that any direct confrontation between the UDR and British Army.

Riot control was a new assignment for the reservists who the force was formed three years ago. They have been restricted to sentries and at roadblocks.

A spokesman for the UDR said that a number of UDR men in Belfast training UDR in weapons and guerrilla warfare. He said that the men have been trained in the use of weapons and guerrilla warfare.

Authorities said today that they were checking a claim by a smaller and more militant Volunteer Force (UVF) that it had raided a Belfast Protestant club last week. It was said that the men were looking for their fingers.

The UVF said that their convicted murderer, Au Spencer, was among the 50 arrested in the raid but because his disguise was so good, he was not recognized.

Bombers on Trial
WINCHESTER, Oct. 16 (UPI).—Three men were tried today accused of the bombing of a British Army post barracks at Aldershot, land.

The bomb, left in a car, killed seven people, including a Roman Catholic priest, and blew a two-story deep crater in the ground. Attorney General Sir Peter Lindsay, leading the prosecution.

The three men, Irish-born, were Noel Jenkins, 34, and John Duggan, 29, and a third, whose name was not given. The three men were charged with the murder of three British soldiers.

Elsewhere in Ulster, British troops killed a gunman and wounded a man when they tried to clear a roadblock tonight. The shooting broke out in a car park in the town of Banbridge, where three British soldiers were killed.

As soldiers searched for them, the third pulled out a rifle. Troops cut him down before he could fire. His two companions broke in the darkness and left three shouted warnings to the army said. They were down by a volley of automatic weapons fire.

One of them died later in a hospital and the other was in a serious condition. In Dungannon, 35 miles west of Belfast, the courthouse was hit with two bombs believed to have been planted in suit. Two armed terrorists dumped cases a half hour before charges exploded.

UN Council Session
Requested by Senegal
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 16 (UPI).—Senegal today requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, alleging aggression by Portugal last Thursday, a spokesman for the Senegalese delegation said.

Consultations were started immediately among the 15 council members concerning a date for the meeting.

Emilio Bacard
Of Cuban Rum
Industry Dies

MIAMI, Oct. 16 (AP).—Emilio Bacard, 85, son of the founder of the Bacard rum industry, the last surviving ranking officer of Cuba's war of independence with Spain, died today at his home in Miami.

Mr. Bacard was born in Santiago de Cuba where famous rum brand was established in 1862.

In 1896, he was a field officer for Gen. Antonio Maceo during the invasion of Cuba by independence forces. He rose to the rank of colonel when he was 22 and was seriously wounded during the siege of a Spanish fortress in Cuba's Matanzas Province.

Mr. Bacard fled Cuba with family after Premier Fulgencio Batista seized power. He and his family moved to Miami, where he established headquarters in Miami in 1960.

Lindsay H. White
NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP).—Lindsay H. White, 63, who served as the first U.S. cultural affairs officer in Ghana from 1970 and then as cultural affairs officer in Nigeria, died Saturday of pneumonia.

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Uganda Expels 3 British Heads of Medical Schools, Hospital

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 16 (UPI)—President Idi Amin ordered the expulsion of three British medical professionals from the country.

The three men had "no right in Uganda" and had been

Health Discusses Curbs With Labor, Industry

LONDON, Oct. 16 (Reuters)—The Minister of Health, Mr. Edward Heath, began a major effort to persuade trade unions and industrial leaders here to accept curbs on wage and price increases in a bid to halt the rising cost of living.

Mr. Heath met leaders of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Confederation of British Industries (CBI) in an atmosphere of gloom following the announcement by one union that it would reject any wage increase.

Mr. Heath said the three men were "feeding the people of Uganda with political propaganda." He also accused them of leaving their profession to "interfere in the non-Ugandan Asian expulsion problem, which is not their concern at all."

High Commissioner Goes ENTERTAINMENT, Uganda, Oct. 16 (AP)—British High Commissioner Richard Slater left today for London, where he will consult with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

British officials declined to give any further details, and it was not clear whether he would return here. President Amin said last week he wanted Mr. Slater to leave with the last batch of British Asians being expelled before Nov. 8—the deadline for their departure.

Mr. Slater, accompanied by his wife, was seen off from the airport here by senior High Commissioner officials. There was no present on behalf of the Ugandan government.

Gen. Amin said last week he wanted Mr. Slater to leave because he had been telling British teachers to leave Uganda and saying that there was going to be trouble here. Mr. Slater denied this allegation.

Yesterday Uganda's Foreign Minister, Wamunywa Ekeddi, said Uganda had decided to expel the high commissioner because he was "no longer promoting good relations between Uganda and Great Britain."

confusing other foreigners, telling them to leave the country because there were going to be disorders.

Gen. Amin named the men as Sir Ian MacAdam, head of the Makerere Medical School's department of surgery; Prof. Richard Trussel, head of the school's department of obstetrics and gynecology; and Dr. David Berkham, the chief government physician at Mulago Hospital here.

Prof. Trussel, from Birmingham, has been here 15 years, and Dr. Berkham, a Londoner, 10 years. Sir Ian, who was born in Southern Rhodesia, has lived in Uganda for 25 years.

Amin Statement In a statement issued after Gen. Amin visited Mulago Hospital and broadcast by the government radio here tonight, the president said the three doctors should resign and leave the country at once.

"Uganda will not at all feel their absence, because it has very many promising, young and brilliant Ugandan doctors who can take over from them immediately. The sooner they leave the better for Uganda doctors."

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British officials declined to give any further details, and it was not clear whether he would return here. President Amin said last week he wanted Mr. Slater to leave with the last batch of British Asians being expelled before Nov. 8—the deadline for their departure.

Mr. Slater, accompanied by his wife, was seen off from the airport here by senior High Commissioner officials. There was no present on behalf of the Ugandan government.

Gen. Amin said last week he wanted Mr. Slater to leave because he had been telling British teachers to leave Uganda and saying that there was going to be trouble here. Mr. Slater denied this allegation.

Yesterday Uganda's Foreign Minister, Wamunywa Ekeddi, said Uganda had decided to expel the high commissioner because he was "no longer promoting good relations between Uganda and Great Britain."



OOPS—Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk's hair caught fire from sparks of acetylene torch he was using to cut ribbon and metal bar at ceremonies opening convention of American Society of Metals yesterday. The fire was quickly put out by a bystander who slapped Mr. Perk on the head, hurting him only in his dignity.

Russian Visions Space Ship Using 3 Sources of Power

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (NYT)—The Soviet Union's leading rocket designer has predicted that by 1980 there will be flights into deep space powered by a combination of chemical fuel, nuclear and electric engines.

Such a combination "will enable spacecraft to cover huge interplanetary distances at tremendous velocities," the rocket designer, Valentin P. Glushko, said in an interview published here this weekend.

Mr. Glushko, 64, who has been associated with the Soviet space effort since its inception, is one of the few publicly identified leaders of the secrecy-shrouded program. The identity of others has generally been disclosed only after their deaths.

In his view, the future combination rockets will be launched with liquid or solid chemical fuel, as is now the practice. Such chemical fuels depend on an oxidizer for combustion and de-

velop the powerful thrust needed to overcome the earth's force of gravity.

Once beyond the dense layers of the earth's atmosphere, Mr. Glushko suggested, a nuclear rocket engine would take over. The United States is known to be experimenting with nuclear propulsion systems in the so-called Nerva Project.

Finally, in interplanetary space, according to the Soviet rocket designer, electrical engines of low thrust will be able to impart great velocities to spacecraft in the absence of gravity.

"By the end of the decade," Mr. Glushko was quoted as having said, "such carrier rockets will find wide application."

The future of rocket propulsion systems, including the use of nuclear-power generation, is also understood to have been discussed at the weekend Astronautics Congress in Vienna that ended Saturday.

New Israel Policy: Preventive, Not Reprisal, Raids

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Israel served notice to the Arab world today that its latest air raids into Lebanon and Syria were just the beginning of a new policy of preventive rather than reprisal strikes against Arab guerrillas there.

Premier Golda Meir told the Knesset (parliament) that "our war against the Arab terrorists... cannot be limited to defensive means, to safeguarding and self-defense."

Instead, she said, "it must be active in all that has to do with the detection of murderers, of their bases, their actions and operations, to foil their designs and, in particular, to stamp out the terrorist organizations."

Mrs. Meir said guerrilla attacks abroad only "lend added force to the justification of our initiatives to strike at the terrorist bases and concentrations in the neighboring countries, from which they set out to carry out their criminal missions."

She spoke just 24 hours after Israeli planes had hit four guerrilla bases in Lebanon and one in Syria in the first strike under the new "hit-them-first" policy.

She said no Arab state that supports the guerrillas shall be absolved from responsibility for their actions.

Mrs. Meir added that she viewed "with gravity" yesterday's statement by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat that he sees the Palestinian guerrilla movement as "the legitimate representation of the Palestinian people."

She reiterated an earlier pledge that Israel has "no choice but to strike at the terrorist organizations wherever we can reach them. That is our obligation to ourselves and to peace. We shall fulfill that obligation undauntedly."

Most of her 45-minute speech was devoted to explaining the investigation into the massacre of 11 Israeli Olympians at Munich. She said three officials of the security services had been sacked because of the breakdown in protection there.

UN Complaint Planned BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (UPI)—Lebanon decided today to file a complaint to the United Nations Security Council against the Israeli air attacks on Lebanese villages yesterday, the national news agency said.

Disident Guerrillas BEIRUT, Oct. 16 (AP)—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat appeared headed for a showdown today with a disident commando group that wants to continue raids into Is-

rael from Lebanon despite an agreement with the army to halt them.

The leader of the dissidents, identified only by his code name of Abu Youssef Kayed, was also quoted as vowing "to fight until death" if attacked. He warned the Lebanese Army not to intervene.

The two sides clashed in Lebanon's western Bekaa Valley, 40 miles southeast of Beirut, on Saturday and two guerrillas were killed. The Beirut newspaper An

Nahar estimated today that Kayed's followers number 1,000 commandos.

Mr. Arafat has ordered the moratorium on guerrilla activities in south Lebanon to avoid a confrontation with the Lebanese Army.

Seeks Spare Parts for Arms

Egypt Premier in Russia to Smooth Ties

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (NYT)—Asa Sidky, the Egyptian premier, arrived today for talks with the Soviet leadership aimed at easing strains between Moscow and Cairo in the wake of Egypt's expulsion of 20,000 Russian military advisers in July.

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and First Deputy Premier Dmitri S. Polyansky welcomed Mr. Sidky on the first visit by a high-level Egyptian to Moscow since the expulsion.

At a banquet in Mr. Sidky's honor, the Soviet premier acknowledged that Soviet-Egyptian friendship has faced "many trials in the past year" but said their relations can develop now in a "spirit of mutual confidence" because of their well developed "similarity of views" and common cause against "imperialism."

Mr. Kosygin said the Kremlin "emphatically rejects" charges that East-West détente means the Soviet Union "has allegedly reached some collusion with the

imperialists on a Middle East settlement to the detriment of the interests of the Arab countries."

The gist of his speech was to assert the parallel interests and policies of Cairo and Moscow, while paying court to President Anwar Sadat's desire to assert Egyptian independence from any other power.

In keeping with Moscow's long-established line, he reasserted Soviet interest in promoting a political settlement in the region, but he revived a Soviet formulation that "Arab countries have the right to fight with all means against aggression, against encroachments upon their independence and territorial integrity" by Israel.

He gave no hint, however, that Moscow was prepared to supply the offensive weapons that the Egyptians consider essential for renewed military campaigns against the Israelis. It was Soviet refusal to provide such weapons that Mr. Sadat cited as the reason for sending home the Soviet advisers in July.

In the intervening months the Kremlin has made a point of ostentatiously diversifying its political investments in the Middle East by stepping up arms supplies to Syria and some of the Palestinian guerrillas, by signing a 15-year economic agreement with Iran last week, as well as deepening involvement in the Iraqi economy, especially the oil industry.

And subsequent events in the Middle East and elsewhere have played into Moscow's hand, drawing Cairo back toward a more traditional alignment with the Soviet Union and strengthening the Soviet hand in the round of negotiations that began here today.

Mr. Sidky is understood to have as one of his objectives renewed assurances from the Kremlin that Moscow will continue both this economic aid and supplies of spare parts for massive amounts of Soviet military equipment previously supplied to the Egyptian armed forces.



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The Status of President Thieu

With rumor swirling in the wake of the secret talks between Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho and a growing belief in the South Vietnamese Army that a cease-fire is imminent, it is difficult to separate fact from mood, hard negotiation from soft talk. But there can be little doubt that the status of the Thieu regime is central to the discussions.

It has become a cliché of American politics that the war is being fought to insure the tenure of President Thieu. And Mr. Thieu's conduct of political affairs has not been of a kind to endear him to the American public or to justify his continued hold on power on democratic principles. But the real question about the Thieu regime—from the administration standpoint—is not its continuance but its alternative.

Contrary to Sen. McGovern's assertions about his own peace plan, the North Vietnamese do not want an American withdrawal before there is some kind of political settlement, even if it is a transitional one. The Nixon policy also looks toward a political adjustment of some kind, although President Nixon did offer a proposal of a cease-fire, followed by American withdrawal, leaving the political arrangements to the Vietnamese, although preferably under international supervision. But what kind of transition regime can be established?

President Thieu has a constituency in South Vietnam. Its validity, despite electoral manipulation and suppression of the opposition, is at least as good as that of the North Vietnamese Politburo or the heads of the Viet Cong apparatus. So far as legitimacy is concerned, the ideal protagonists in any

diplomatic dealings would be the present Saigon government and that of Hanoi.

But this is impracticable—neither Hanoi nor Saigon really wants to deal with one another. So some arbitrary selection will probably be made. Hanoi asks a tripartite grouping: representatives of the Viet Cong, of the present government and of the more or less silent non-Communist opposition. The fact that this was tried in Laos, and failed, offers a warning—but cannot be allowed to form an insurmountable obstacle. Nevertheless, the personnel under any imposed, interim government for South Vietnam is a difficult matter to decide.

There are two Vietnamese armies in the South, one taking its orders from Saigon and the other, despite the pretenses of an autonomous Viet Cong, from Hanoi. Whatever government is selected must, if there is to be any kind of an effective armistice, command the allegiance or at least the consent of both forces. It cannot be assumed, as so many Americans assume, that there is no loyalty whatever to President Thieu; at the same time it is apparently more than Hanoi will concede to allow him to function in any capacity. He, of course, is reluctant to give up any authority.

This is the real dilemma in the negotiations. It is not one created out of whole cloth by the Nixon administration to justify continued war nor, so far as can be detected now, would it disappear under the McGovern plan. That it shows any signs of yielding to diplomacy is encouraging. The alternatives are not, as campaign oratory suggests, stubbornness by Mr. Nixon or surrender by Mr. McGovern. It lies, rather, in an approach to statesmanship on the part of both Hanoi and Saigon.

Japan Rearms

Japan's plans to double military spending to about \$15 billion over the next five years is certain to revive anxious memories of Japanese militarism in Asia despite Premier Tanaka's assurances that the arms build-up would be purely defensive. The proposed new defense budget does have a disquieting appearance of running directly counter to the trend toward détente in the area, dramatized by Mr. Tanaka's friendly visit to Peking.

Nevertheless, when viewed in perspective, the military proposals approved by the Japanese cabinet last week provide scant cause for immediate alarm. At most, Japan's arms spending under a five-year plan will amount to no more than 1 percent of gross national product, a ratio well below the world average of about 6.5 percent.

Although the military budget has already increased sharply this year, Tokyo's spending for social welfare, education and public works has risen at an even faster pace. Premier Tanaka has pledged that foreign aid will continue to match arms outlays, an enlightened ordering of priorities matched by no other developed nation.

In terms of the potential afforded by a still rapidly expanding economy—one that

trails only those of the United States and the Soviet Union in total output—Japan's protected military expenditures remain among the most restrained in the world. If the Japanese appear to be shedding some of the inhibitions generated by their disastrous defeat in World War II, there are no clear signs of any revival of virulent militarism.

An expansion of Japanese "self-defense forces" within the limits proposed by Premier Tanaka's government should give Japan's neighbors no valid basis for fear. However, the maintenance of such a limit will depend in large measure on external development, including the future course of Japanese-American relations.

The Nixon administration has openly encouraged Japanese rearmament. By contrast, Sen. McGovern has identified with the goal of helping Japan to become the first great power without a massive military arsenal. His idea is that American forces still in Japan "serve the original purpose designed for them—to help provide for the defense of Japan, and not to become involved in military ventures in Southeast Asia." The future peace of Asia may well depend on a change in U.S. policy along the lines proposed by Mr. McGovern.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress With Hungary

The apparent détente in Soviet-American relations is being followed by a greater cordiality between the United States and the Warsaw Pact nations of Eastern Europe. Prime beneficiaries among the smaller Communist powers is Poland, a land from which nearly three million Americans can trace their origin. Poland has received visits not only from President Nixon but also from several members of his cabinet as well as from other high officials. Now it looks as though Hungary is next in line.

The improved atmosphere in Washington-Budapest relations has just been strikingly demonstrated by the rapidly with which an old source of tension, the dispute over damage and property claims arising from World War II, has now been provisionally settled. The amounts of money involved were never

very large, but in the cold war atmosphere the differences have been insoluble for a generation. It required only a brief period of negotiations recently to reach a mutually satisfactory compromise.

When the preliminary accord now agreed on is formalized—probably early next year—the way will be smoothed for needed congressional action to grant Hungary most-favored-nation tariff treatment. A small country heavily dependent upon foreign trade, Hungary regards such improved access to American markets as an important matter. The United States also has an interest in helping Hungary, which, within the inevitable constraints imposed by its political and geographic situation, is today one of the more progressive states of Eastern Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Living by the Book

Past attempts by Libya's twopenny Mohammed, President Qadhafi, to force his two million wretched subjects to live according to the Koran have provoked no more than mild amusement. By his latest decree, which restores the ancient Koranic punishment of amputating the right hand of thieves but

brings in modern surgery with anesthetics for the operation, is an obscenity which can only shock people of all creeds and races. Qadhafi has more than once appealed to Cairo for "total union" with the Egyptians. Perhaps it is time they took over, if only to save what he has left of the Arab name.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 17, 1897

PARIS—The next Mayor of New York will be the Chief Magistrate of the greatest city in the world excepting London. Its population will exceed three millions. Only six states in the Union have a greater population than three millions. They are Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Mayor will be elected for four years and will be ineligible for the next succeeding term. His salary will be \$15,000 a year.

Fifty Years Ago

October 17, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The United States may join other nations in establishing a chain of weather stations in the Arctic Circle in an endeavor to locate accurately the Polar front where air currents from the Equator meet currents from the Poles. The location of this front would enable the meteorologists to make more accurate weather forecasts. Interested government officials are saying they may ask Congress for an appropriation to erect at least two stations.



The Wallace Factor

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Among some political observers it has become a sport to pour-moat George McGovern as a presidential candidate. His failings, it is said, have cost the Democrats what should have been a good if not favored position in 1972. That argument seems less persuasive when one compares the latest Gallup Poll with the figures at this point in the 1968 campaign. Here is the current result, just published:

Nixon—60 percent.
McGovern—34 percent.
Undecided—6 percent.
These were the figures reported by Gallup at this time four years ago.
Nixon—43 percent.
Humphrey—31 percent.
Wallace—30 percent.
Undecided—6 percent.

Little Judge Out

The big difference is George Wallace. There are always many factors in political choice, but that is the one that leaps out of the comparative figures: The little judge from Alabama is not running in 1972.

Other surveys of voter preference indicate that Wallace could do as well in this election as the last if he were on the ballot. Most important, with Wallace out 80 percent of his supporters go for Nixon—and would have gone that way last time.

If you take the 1968 Wallace support and distribute 80 percent to Nixon, you find that the 1968 Gallup table would look very much like today's. In short, George McGovern is attracting about as many votes as Hubert Humphrey—although he is running against an incumbent President who has totally committed the resources of the White House to politics.

But of course McGovern had to do better than Humphrey, to win, almost certainly has to take a good part of the Wallace vote. Back in the primary period his strategists argued that he could. Wallace supporters were alienated people ready for a change in America, they said, who was needed was a New Populism to bring them along with traditional liberals.

Probably the theory was romantic all along. The people who tell poll-takers that they like Wallace are very often disaffected from the system. It is true; they condemn politicians of both major parties. But they are culturally conservative. They tend to be for the war, against welfare and social reform and trendy life styles.

Unfair Tax System

The one area in which the Wallace people are most strongly for change is the economy and taxation. They and indeed a majority of all voters regard the American tax system as unfair. That should have been an issue overwhelmingly helpful to McGovern, for he was committed to sweeping tax reform. What went wrong? McGovern has simply not dramatized the grotesque inequities that enable the rich in America to get richer at public expense. He has failed to capitalize on the pervasive resentment of our tax system. By casual thinking of his own and bad staff work he seemed to focus attention instead on the welfare problem, where, to put it bluntly, there were no votes to be won.

In the depth opinion surveys, people say that Nixon likes the rich and McGovern the poor. When Wallace supporters and blue-collar workers generally face the choice in those terms, one opinion analyst says, "They would rather identify with successful executives or money men than with what they consider the shiftless poor."

The failure on that score has been amplified by personality. George McGovern has come through as "soft" when Wallace voters were likely to be open to persuasion only by a reformist candidate who seemed tough. Probably only a Kennedy kind of figure could have done it; perhaps only a Kennedy.

When one understands the importance of the Wallace vote to Nixon, it is even more astounding that there should be a serious effort to attract liberal votes for him. An example to hand, a particularly sleazy one, is a letter sent to some New Yorkers by Leo Cherne, an old Cold War-

rior. It calls McGovern an "abominable traitor" and says he would "abruptly terminate" American aid to refugees and orphans in Asia.

Crude Lie

The lie is so crude that the mind reels: George McGovern wants to end the American bombing that creates the refugees and orphans, and then supply humanitarian aid in large amounts. It is Richard Nixon who has bombed Indochina for the last four years. Is it conceivable that any thoughtful liberal will forget that in a misguided attempt to be hard-nosed?

My own guess is that the election will be much closer than the polls now indicate. But in any case it is certainly in the interest of liberal-minded people—those who worry about wage-tapping and economic inequality and American destruction of Southeast Asia—to prevent a landslide that could be taken as a right-wing mandate.

McGovern on Peace

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—George McGovern has decided to run on what he is parlaying into an unsummed pledge of Richard Nixon. According to the McGovern campaign took out full page ads on the fourth anniversary of Mr. Nixon's now-famous declaration: "Those who have had a chance for four years, and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance."

I say now-famous declaration because it did not cause a ripple at the time it was made. It was in Santa Monica, on Oct. 9, 1968, at the Civic Auditorium, Mr. McGovern was addressing a crowd of 4,000 people. The New York Times headlined the speech the next day: "Nixon Promises to Seek a Law Banning Lewd Mail to Children." Which reminds me, I am not aware that Mr. Nixon succeeded in fulfilling that promise—he was blocked by a Democratic committee. Neither am I aware that George McGovern has hit him for this quite concrete failure. On the other hand, Mr. McGovern isn't likely to do that. Take away their lewd mail, and what have the children got left? That would be the final betrayal of George McGovern.

Nixon Heckled

Way down in the story, the reporter tells of the heckling of Richard Nixon by peace protesters. It was to them that he shouted out his judgment that "those who have had a chance for four years and could not produce peace, should not be given another chance." The literalness with which Mr. McGovern is taking that campaign pledge suggests a crabbed analytical mind.

For one thing, if you go ahead and take the statement literally, why should we suppose that Nixon was correct? McGovern takes him to be incorrect in almost every other particular. So why should he happen to be correct only when he lays down the law that a President who cannot produce peace in four years should not be re-elected? Is McGovern saying that the American people were wrong in voting for

Abraham Lincoln in 1864? He had four years, but hadn't yet brought peace. Were the American people wrong in voting for Franklin Roosevelt in 1944? He certainly hadn't produced peace.

If one gets away from the liberalism of the term, what is it that is generally meant by "producing peace"? It means producing peace for the United States. Peace for the United States is generally measured by an end to the loss of American lives. The United States is still spending money in the Indochina theater. But the expenditure of that money, a small percentage of our total military budget, was not the major issue accused by Nixon in 1968.

Clearly, if he had said that by the end of his term of office not one American soldier would be dying in Vietnam, that statement would have been considered more newsworthy than his pledge to take the dirty pictures away from the children. But, in fact, Mr. Nixon has accomplished peace in this sense. Substantively, he has lived up to his pledge at Santa Monica of four years ago.

Fighting remains, so that technically it can indeed be said that he has not "produced peace." How can anyone produce peace, so long as there are people in the world who are willing to fight to dominate other people, and so long as there are people willing to fight to maintain their independence? What George McGovern would do is to punish those who would fight to maintain their independence. So that what George McGovern's pledge to the American people is reducible to is: I pledge that I shall produce peace in the world by denying to anyone the arms with which to resist aggression.

But McGovern does not encourage people to take him literally. Whether he is promising a thousand dollars to every man, woman and child, which promise he now asks us to accept metaphorically. Or whether he is promising to back Bagleton, one thousand percent. He is now formally pledged to breaking prom-

Bernard Levin From London:

If they expected the queen to swoon away ... they were disappointed; she smiled at the young people ... and went her way unperturbed.

LONDON—"Oh dear, oh dear, oh dear," says the college president in James Thurber's "The Male Animal," at the height of the row over the McCarthy investigation of his university, "I haven't had such a day since poor Dr. Froendegast shot his secretary." Well, last week we had in Britain such a day as we have not had for, I calculate, about 120 years: Queen Elizabeth II—not the ship of that name but the monarch—was booted, catcalled, jostled and subjected to the shouting and chanting of obscenities.

The queen was paying a visit to Stirling University—one of the less distinguished Scottish colleges, not far north of Edinburgh and situated in that historically most uneasy of Scotland's regions, where the Lowlands end and the Highlands begin. Her visit was a routine one—the kind of thing monarchs do tirelessly, all year round, and which must make their job virtually unendurable as they listen to the same stale speeches, accept the same faded bouquet and cut the ribbon across the doorway of a new laboratory or music room built in the same hideous architectural style. There was a row not long ago when people started to question whether the royal family were paid too much; for duties such as visits to Stirling University not all the gold in Fort Knox would provide adequate compensation.

Students Protest

A group of students, learning of the queen's visit, decided to protest against it (it seems that the total cost to public funds was £1,200). This they did by holding a "sit-in" in one of the university's public buildings, planning to embarrass the royal party by forcing them to pick their way between the students' recumbent forms. Unfortunately, the building they chose was either not on the royal itinerary at all, or was to be visited only towards the end of the tour. The consequence was that the boys and girls grew tired of sitting on the floor having no notice taken of them, and—to while away the time—began to drink. Having thus fortified themselves, some of them rushed off to where the royal party was, and started to shout rude words and sing rude songs, and to push and shove, and generally to try to make themselves noticed.

Now the queen, as must be tolerably well known, is married to the Duke of Edinburgh, who used to be in the British what it is, the duke has a marmalade side down, one carpet at breakfast in Buckingham Palace, or that he never reacted as the rest would, by omitting one or two of the words he learned at the navy, and which the dents were shouting at the queen, therefore, they expected her to swoon away, or even burst out laughing. They were disappointed, she smiled at the young people chatted to one or two of the entirely incoherent protesters went her way unperturbed.

Elsewhere, however, the pebbles were only just begin Newspaper headlines and television news bulletins were with the episode; the local "chief" verdict on the all "drunken scum" was what called the students—was quoted and applauded, and authorities promised an investigation and action to follow it. porters and other manual at Stirling University voted o imously to refuse all duties the students' own buildings interesting reaction in the line that all the university from professors to janitors, to join forces with the stu to bring about the glorious reformation. An urgent review a queen's security arrange (suppose somebody in the c on her next duty-visit should a bomb?) was undertaken.

Attitudes Change

A very large proportion of students of Stirling University signed an apology to the minority who had taken part in the affair. Life returns normal.

But life—this corner of B life, anyway—will never be normal again. From time to time have reported on the eling attitude to the monarch Britain, and the speed with the changes have increased scale (as the monarchy has changed and welcomed a new formality). But the monarch for a century now been prot absolutely from direct action: the part of disaffected sub by reason of the fact that she has had no political whatever, and does not in way take any side on any cally controversial question, was not suggested, by even most extreme demonstrators Stirling, that they disapprove anything the queen had failed to do; it was her pre alone that excited them, that is something that has happened since the last there was any serious repul movement in Britain, during reign of Victoria—Queen's great-grandmother. The only thing that one cr with complete confidence a Stirling University affair is it is not the last of the pleasant shocks we shall be the coming years, to our of the monarchy. Why, we even get one day to a st affairs in which the mo will simply not go on such. Which will, I can assure please the monarch a great more than the students.

Letters

Pentagon Budgets

The recent Vietnam cease-fire rumors and the now predictable stock market response demonstrate once again the attitudes toward peace of the business community. This is now too well documented by Wall Street indicators to be questioned. Poll after poll before the present election showed a steady and increasing anti-war sentiment among the American people. This raises the vital issue: Who then is driving the Vietnam war and is powerful enough to have so strongly influenced two hardened politicians as Presidents Johnson and Nixon? A study of the Defense Department budget gives some clue. During the Johnson escalation, a peak of about \$30

billion was added to the defense budget. In parallel with complex defense systems so ARVN, MACV, etc., were designed. Under Nixon, the sequence: Nixon visits Asia, and the defense budget goes up. He signs SALT agreements and the budget goes up. He withdraws most 600,000 men from Vietnam, and the defense budget goes up. The performance, intelligence and pressures the defense Establishment can on the President are crucial to investigate deeply once an administration that has courage to do so.

LEON M. LEDERER, Geneva.

RT An American at the Louvre

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI)—The headline show at the Louvre now is "Collection de François Ier," arranged and catalogued by Janet Cox-Rearick.

Her participation at this level of local conservatism like a 11 earthquake. There are who assume that French art circles should be "biennials."

An American, Miss Cox-Rearick is a professor of art at New York City's Hunter College. Her specialty is the 16th century.

The Louvre is getting young—said Miss Cox-Rearick, an art historian, 5-foot 9-inches, who planned to go into town until an art history course at Hunter College.

She planned on for a "read docket," doing a dissertation on the 16th-century French painter, Pontormo.

Although she has been a lecturer at the Frick Museum and at the Chicago Institute of Art, she is still, how did she get along the high road of her life to the Louvre?

Well, if you really want to know how it was," she said, "I had to do with a man."

On the day she was hired at Hunter in 1964, she took one look at said to herself, "Janet, you're never going to meet any man around here."

A Meeting
In the elevator that first day, someone said, "Miss Cox-Rearick, this is Mr. Wylie Hitchcock, professor of musicology."

They were married the next year and then began the problem of logistics. His subject was 17th-century French music.

"So we had to create a Paris-Florence axis. We arranged to alternate our sabbaticals. When I went to Italy, he took a year without pay to do special research and vice-versa."

In 1968-69, my husband came to France on a Fulbright to do a monograph on Marc-Antoine Charpentier, the 17th-century composer. We had to find something for me to do. I decided to work on Italian art in France. I became fascinated by what had been bought in the 16th century and the taste, and narrowed it

to the royal collections of François Ier and Henri II.

"I worked much of the time at the Louvre and the curators in the painting section all knew me. Still, when they asked me to do this exhibition, I was astonished."

"I was even more astonished that they allowed me to help hang the show and that they accepted my attributions."

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Janet Cox-Rearick, who arranged and catalogued a show at the Louvre.

Christopher Barry.



to the royal collections of François Ier and Henri II.

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A 201st 'Crime and Punishment'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 16 (UPI)—André Barsacq's version of "Crime and Punishment" (at the Théâtre de l'Atelier) must be at least the 201st attempt to move the monumental novel into the confines of the presentism. Such an attempt is as wrong-headed as dragging Michelangelo's "David" into a low-ceilinged chamber where it would have to lie prone.

Barsacq's engineering operation—as with the previous efforts—functions on an erroneous premise, despite all the reverence, muscle strain, perspiring, pushing and shoving that have gone into it. The dimensions of this novel and the measurements of a play are irreconcilable. The book defies literal transposition and to transplant it scene by scene is quite pointless. A playwright, set the task, must extract the essence of the novel and then, with its major conflict and general story as guides, recreate it—not reproduce it—in theatrical form.

To dramatize Dostoevski satisfactorily would require the dramatic imagination of Hauptmann, the spellbinding intensity of Strindberg and the poetic inspiration of Hofmannsthal. Are there any takers?

Dostoevski's preoccupation with transgression and retribution—the binding thread that runs through all his fiction—has been traced by his biographers to an early experience. As a child of 8 he attended a Passion Week mass with his mother in the Moscow cathedral. An acolyte placed an enormous book on the lectern in the middle of the church, opened it and read, "There was a man in the land of Uz, whose name was Job, and that man was perfect and upright and one that feared God and eschewed evil."

The little boy was shaken with a strange ecstasy, a mixture of awe and joy. If Job's faith touched him, Job's rebellion must have found an echo in his heart. In later life, the novelist was never able to read those pages without what he called "moral elation."

To capture this emotion is the duty of the playwright who would adapt "Crime and Punishment."

The instability of dramatizations of the novel is notorious. Man and boy, I have sat before countless reproductions—those of the cinema as well as those of the stage—and, hand on heart, I cannot recall a single one that, save for isolated flashes, even faintly suggested the turbulent power of the original. In the Richard Mansfield version the ineptness extended to the proposed title, "The Fool Bathed in His Heart: There is No God," which had to be reduced to "The Fool Bathed" to meet the marquee restrictions.

Barsacq has delivered the usual dramatized novel with all its familiar flaws. There is strained continuity, abrupt jumps, characterization by explanation, drama only by irony. He like his predecessors, highlights the main events: Raskolnikov brooding in the solitude of his garret, his murder of the pawnbroker, his first summons to the police station, the family and Sonya episodes, and the student's confrontations with his sly pursuer. As a piece of stage carpentry it is roughly hewn and sprawling.

Instead of assembling the material in organized form, Barsacq presents it in innumerable scenes, film fashion, requiring constant scenery shifting. It is the novel stuffed, the work of a theatrical taxidermist.

It has the advantage of being well played, especially by Niels Arestrup as Raskolnikov and by Paul Le Person as his bland hunter, but as a play it is again Dostoevski boiled down into an old-fashioned melodrama.

Gorky's "The Lower Depths," one of the regulation sights on any Cook's tour of modern drama, is a director's dream. Among the directors who have realized their reveries of it to wide acclaim are Stanislavsky (who first staged it and created the role of Satine) Max Reinhardt, Benavsky, Leo Bulgakov and Arthur Hopkins.

One might imagine that all manners of presenting "The Lower Depths" had been exhausted by now, but Robert Hossein has come along with a few new ideas and an inviting production scheme.

His mise-en-scène of the current revival at the Odéon discloses an intelligent and novel conception. He employs the split stage with the dismal cellar on a lower level and above it, the courtyard that leads to the below stairs. He opens proceedings violently with a dusty Russian rumble, a knife fight, on the upper region. This sets the Gorky tone of uncompromising realism.

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At the Espace Pierre Cardin the Free Street Theater of Chicago performs nightly at 8 p.m. Admission is free and so is the spirit of these young singers and dancers. The state of Illinois subsidizes the company, which usually plays in the open. In Paris, in addition to its indoor performances, it has played in public parks and gardens and will alternate between the theater and street presentations when it continues its tour to Brussels and Amsterdam.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan's Payments Gap Widens During Month

Y.O. Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Japan's balance-of-payments surplus to an estimated \$990 million in September from \$667 million in August and \$561 million in July, the Finance Ministry said in a provisional report.

Improvement centered on merchandise trade account, despite a 14 percent increase in imports, a \$350 million surplus was recorded. In August, Japan's trade surplus totaled \$1.1 billion, and in September it was \$851 million.

Exports rose an impressive 37 percent from a year earlier to \$1.65 billion. Exports, however, totaled a record \$2.58 billion, percent from a year earlier, developments in the trade account illustrate why speculation is mounting that the government can have to revise the yen.

EC to Check Imports' Pact with Japan

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—The EC is to retain some political control over the increasing number of voluntary import agreements between European and Japanese manufacturers, the EC Commission announced today.

The last year EEC authorities have been worried about the erosion of these agreements, made on a purely private basis and without reference to the EEC trade policies, such as electronic components, textiles, radios, ball bearings and cars are all subject to import limitation.

The commission feels that if import limitation continues to result in effective self-restraint across a wide range of products, and at the same time further encourages the use of non-EC countries in their trade agreements with Japan.

Some exceptions to self-limitation are not trying a self-limitation agreement in cases, and for defined products they may be necessary, especially in countries which do not have a safeguard clause in their trade agreements with Japan.

Hughes to Sell Oil Tool Division

Hughes Tool Co. says it has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for a proposed offering of all five million shares of the capital stock of a new corporation it formed to acquire the business and assets of its oil tool division.

At the time of the offering, the new corporation will become the Hughes Tool Co., and the present Hughes Tool Co. will change its name to Summa Corp. All of the assets and businesses of the present Hughes Tool Co., except for the oil tool division, are to be retained by Summa Corp., whose sole stockholder will continue to be Howard R. Hughes. Mr. Hughes will own no interest in the new corporation after the proposed offering.

IBM Systems for Textile Industry

International Business Machines has introduced a low-cost optical scanner and a new system for monitoring the weaving and knitting process in the textile industry. It says the IBM 3680 optical character reader can enable manufacturers to use optical character recognition for the first time, allowing them to bypass the interim data entry step of converting information to another machine-readable form, such as punched cards.

Rental for the 3680 begins at \$1,970 while purchase prices will start at \$31,000, IBM says.

China May Buy Japan Steel Complex

China is interested in purchasing a large-scale automated steel product manufacturing complex from Japan, reports from various sources indicate. Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a Tokyo economic newspaper, quotes trade sources as saying the Chinese have made an inquiry through a "friendly" Japanese trading firm for facilities costing as much as 100 billion yen (\$330 million).

It says the Chinese are interested in a hot rolling mill, a cold rolling mill, a strip mill, a silicon steel plate mill and a galvanizing plant, all computer-controlled and capable of processing a total of 3 million metric tons of steel a year. At Asahi Trading Co., the "friendly" firm considered most likely to be involved in the transaction, an official says a formal announcement by "a certain company" will be made in a few days. Japanese commentators speculate that Nippon Steel, the nation's largest steelmaker, will be the company most likely to receive such an order.

TWA, Burroughs Settle Dispute

Trans World Airlines and Burroughs, the computer maker, have announced settlement of a \$70 million damage suit filed in 1970 by TWA and an \$11.5 million counterclaim by Burroughs against TWA. Although the airline did not claim victory in the litigation that involved a 1965 data-processing contract, terms of the settlement clearly favored TWA. Burroughs says the settlement will result in a charge against its 1972 earnings of about \$4.8 million after taxes, or 26 cents a share.

Oil Strike in Indonesia

Pertamina, the Indonesian government oil company, and Petromer Trend Corp., a private company, have struck oil in West Java. The well flowed oil at the rate of 1,600 barrels a day. Petromer, a subsidiary of Trend Corp., holds a 77 percent interest in the contract and acts as operator for a group of other companies including Eurapec, Mapco, North Central Oil, Southern Cross, South Pacific Oil (Punor Corp.), C. Itoh & Co., and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

Japan Dollar Influx Is \$1 Billion a Month

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Japan has in effect become the principal financing agent for the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

While there is still an excess of dollars in the world because the United States, on its international accounts, is not earning what it spends, these dollars have stopped coming to Europe for the time being and are streaming toward Japan, European central bankers report.

They say the influx of dollars into Japan has been running at a rate of \$50 million a day, or more than \$1.5 billion a month. "That's a nice bundle of credit for the United States," one central banker said with a laugh.

The dollars are attracted to Japan because of expectations that the yen will be upvalued once again. The rise in the yen's value last December, as part of the celebrated, multilateral currency realignment, has not had any measurable effect yet on the Japanese trading position.

Surplus Continues

Upvaluations are supposed to make a country's foreign trade less competitive, but Japan is still running up huge surpluses with the United States while at the same time directing more and more of its sales effort to Western Europe.

Common Market forecasts show that the Japanese this year will sell \$15 billion of goods more to the EEC states than they will buy. Japanese EEC trade was in equilibrium back in 1968.

In the first half of 1972 the Common Market imported 34 percent more from Japan than in the first half of 1971. The comparable increase in the first half of 1971, 1970 and 1969 over the previous six months were: 25.2, 38.6 and 38.3 percent.

These figures underscore the Europeans' worry over Japan, Inc., the term used to describe the unique corporation-state partnership that has helped give the Japanese an edge in world markets.

While the dollar is weak against the yen, it has been strengthening

India Sets More Controls On Economy

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has decided to resort to more state control of the economy as a solution to the current problems of spiraling prices, growing unemployment and a scarcity of essential commodities.

She made the decision at a two-day convention of her ruling Congress party's policy-making body, the All-India Congress Committee, which met last week in Gandhinagar, the new state capital of Gujarat.

Two resolutions were adopted that will have major bearing on the future economic policy. One called for the takeover of wholesale trade in food grains and strict government control over the distribution of essential goods, such as cloth. It was explained that this move would eliminate hoarding and black-marketing and would bring down prices.

The second, more crucial, resolution directed the government to totally involve itself in what was described as "core sector" industries, limiting the role of private entrepreneurs.

Under the new directive, giant, publicly-owned plants would be virtually shut out of these areas and this, in turn, would presumably discourage the participation of Western private capital.

There was no indication how the government would carry out the decisions in the face of a generally uncooperative attitude on the part of most state governments. Already, the state governments are opposing additional taxation and are especially afraid of losing the rural rich, on whose support most rural politicians are elected.

Meanwhile, there has been a spurt in prices, especially during the last three months, following the failure of summer crops in most states because of drought. Fifteen million tons of food grains were said to have been lost.

Industries are becoming increasingly sluggish for lack of raw materials and from continuous labor trouble.

Cost Rises Erode Profit Margins at S. African Mines

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 16 (AP-DJ).—Strong increases in the costs of extracting gold from South Africa's mines are eroding the benefits arising from the sale of bullion at the sharply higher free-market levels, mining analysts say.

They note that in the quarter ended Sept. 30, costs rose 6 percent, which they calculated was equivalent to an annual rise of 24.8 percent. The rise in the June quarter was 2 percent, and only three years ago the annual rate was 1.9 percent.

Analysts' disquiet about rising costs is growing despite a sharp rise in pre-tax profits in the September quarter, to 163 million rand from 75.5 million rand a year earlier.

In the September quarter, the processing cost of each ton of gold-bearing ore was 821 South African cents, up from 866 cents in the June period.

Much of the sharp rise resulted from higher wages paid to both white and non-white mine-workers during the quarter.

Some experts hope that in the current quarter, price rises will not push up costs faster than the 2 percent recorded from March to June, but not everyone is as optimistic.

Industry figures show that part of the reason for the relatively low cost rise in the amount of ore was a jump in the amount of ore milled to 15.2 million metric tons from the March period's 17.4 million tons. This helped spread fixed costs over a larger throughput.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star (15 per ct.)	4.4000	4.4100
Belg. fr. (A)	44.100-12	44.10-10
Swg. fr. (S)	44.100-12	44.10-10
Deutsche mark	3.2907-2102	3.2920-25
Danish krona	8.2000-31	8.2010-20
Escudo	20.800-200	20.81-20
Fr. fr. (A)	4.835-245	4.83-24
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0200-45	5.02-33
Quilich	3.2400-40	3.2450-60
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	362.35-362.37	362.30-363.10
Swg. krona	4.675-25	4.67-25
Sw. krona	4.7400-30	4.7400-30
Sw. krona	4.7400-30	4.7400-30
Yen	361.10	361.10

At Paris, 2: Commercial

Du Pont Net Rises 3%; Xerox Has 18% Gain

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (REUTERS).—Third-quarter earnings at Du Pont rose 3.2 percent from the year-ago quarter as sales rose 8.2 percent.

The giant chemical firm reported today that the small earnings gain "reflects lower average selling prices, which now appear to be stabilizing at a level about 3 percent below the average of a year ago."

For the first nine months, profits were up 17.9 percent on a sales increase of 11.5 percent. In the opening three months of the year, DuPont reported a 34 percent jump in profits from the depressed 1971 quarter.

Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 1,068.0 932.0
Profits (millions) 99.0 83.0
Per Share 1.97 1.82

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 3,223.0 2,890.0
Profits (millions) 309.0 262.0
Per Share 6.36 5.38

Xerox reported today that revenue and profits from overseas operations continued to make significant contributions in the third quarter, when earnings rose 18.4 percent on a 22.7 percent rise in sales. For the nine months, profits were ahead 17.8 percent while turnover was up 22.5 percent.

Third Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 606.0 493.0
Profits (millions) 63.0 53.2
Per Share 0.80 0.68

Nine Months
Revenue (millions) 1,766.0 1,432.2
Profits (millions) 183.5 153.7
Per Share 2.33 1.98

"While this will be a good year," the company said, "growth in our fourth quarter profits may be somewhat less than for the first nine months as a result of planned expenditures in anticipation of new products."

IBM Plunge Hits Market; Dow Drops 9

General List Declines Fourth Session in Row

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (NYT).—A loss of 14 1/2 in International Business Machines helped to unsettle New York Stock Exchange prices today as the market slid in another nervous session. The Dow Jones industrials fell 8.80 to 921.68.

IBM, the classic growth stock of Wall Street and the biggest holding among institutional investors, traded as low as 352 1/2 before closing at 364 1/2 for its whopping decline. It traded earlier this year at a record price of 426 3/4.

The afternoon sell-off followed a Justice Department statement that it would seek to break up the giant computer company if the government won its antitrust suit filed nearly four years ago.

This decline of 14 1/2 was equivalent to a loss of \$1.67 billion in the market value of IBM stock. Last week, in anticipation of the Justice Department's move for proposed relief in the antitrust suit, IBM shares dropped 22 1/2.

The general market posted its fourth substantial decline in a row, reflecting investor qualms about higher taxes and interest rates for 1973, as well as the lack of any apparent progress in Vietnam peace talks.

This assorted set of worries has saddled market psychology, producing a decline of more than 30 points in the Dow industrials since last Wednesday.

Aggressive bidding for stocks has been virtually non-existent, as demonstrated by today's decline on a turnover of only 10.94 million shares.

In addition to IBM, other issues suffered from adverse news developments.

Pacific Petroleum, the volume leader, plummeted 4 1/4 to 39. This decline was attributed to a statement last week by the British Columbia government that it may take over Westcoast Transmission Co., which is 27 percent owned by Pacific Petroleum.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 11 to 25.89 as declining issues outnumbered advancing ones 595 to 283. There were 339 stocks unchanged. Volume fell to 2.36 million shares from 2.4 million Friday.

Bank of America

Third Quarter 1972 1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$50.96 \$48.25
Profits (millions)	\$0.74 \$0.70
Per Share (millions)	\$0.10 \$0.10
Per Share (millions)	\$0.10 \$0.10
Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	\$135.12 \$128.89
Profits (millions)	\$1.96 \$1.87
Per Share (millions)	\$1.17 \$1.31
Per Share (millions)	\$1.17 \$1.31

McGraw Edison

Third Quarter 1972 1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$22.8 15.7
Profits (millions)	\$0.8 0.5
Per Share (millions)	\$0.62 0.50
Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	\$64.1 49.3
Profits (millions)	\$2.1 2.2
Per Share (millions)	\$1.7 1.62

Monaco

Third Quarter 1972 1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$22.8 15.7
Profits (millions)	\$0.8 0.5
Per Share (millions)	\$0.62 0.50
Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	\$64.1 49.3
Profits (millions)	\$2.1 2.2
Per Share (millions)	\$1.7 1.62

PGF

Third Quarter 1972 1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$48.5 31.5
Profits (millions)	\$0.74 0.70
Per Share (millions)	\$0.10 0.10
Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	\$135.12 128.89
Profits (millions)	\$1.96 1.87
Per Share (millions)	\$1.17 1.31

Southern

Third Quarter 1972 1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$26.0 24.0
Profits (millions)	\$0.8 0.5
Per Share (millions)	\$0.62 0.50
Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	\$74.0 61.0
Profits (millions)	\$2.1 2.2
Per Share (millions)	\$1.7 1.62

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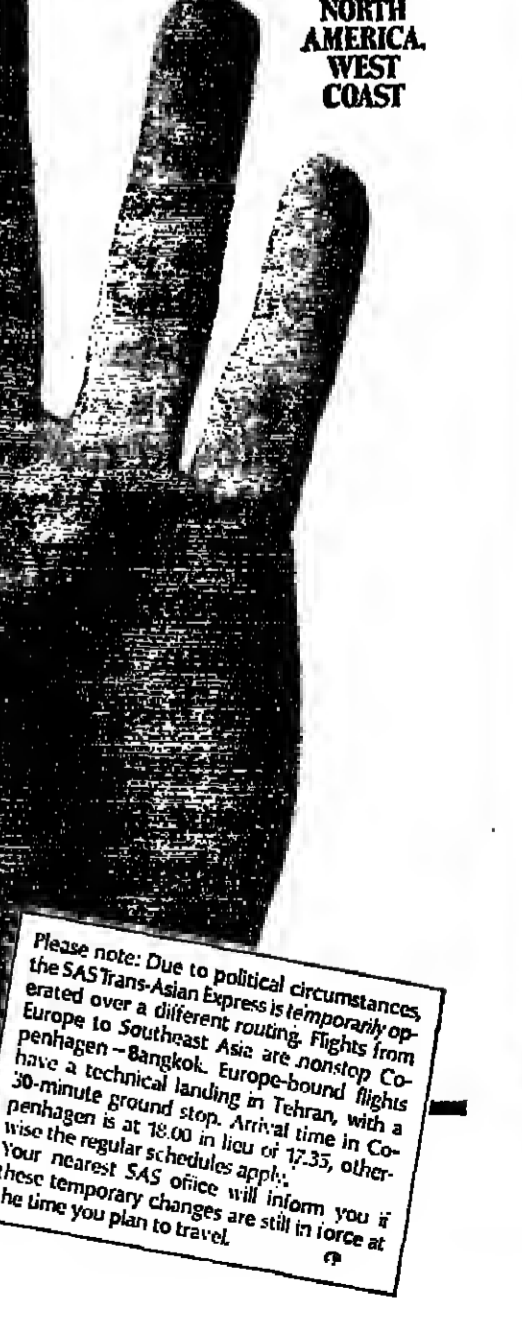
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Neil Chrisman (second from left), head of Morgan Guaranty's Petroleum Group, reviews engineering reports with some of the unit's specialists

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—1972— Clocks and Oils.

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October 17, 1978

D. W. H.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A basic principle of discarding is to retain adequate length in any suit in which declarer or dummy is known to have begun with four or more cards. "Adequate" here means a length equal to that still held by the opposition. A declarer who bears this in mind can sometimes draw the right conclusions about the distribution in the end game. South did so in the diagrammed deal.

After South had bid both minor suits, North made a fourth-suit bid of two hearts. This was a waiting bid made not so much with any idea of playing in hearts, since South was most unlikely to have four hearts to raise, but to invite a preference in spades.

South showed a heart stopper by bidding two no-trump, for two hearts did not promise hearts, and North settled in three no-trump, giving up on the spade prospects.

When the opponents have bid all four suits, the fourth one is usually the best choice for an opening lead and the third suit the second choice. Here West had good reason to prefer a club sequence-lead to a risky lead from a heart queen.

South won the club lead with dummy's queen, and played the

singleton diamond, winning with the queen when East ducked. A heart to the jack likewise won, and the prospects of a rather shaky contract were steadily improving.

The closed hand was entered with a heart to the ace, and the singleton spade was led. West put up the spade ace, to avoid being put back in the lead eventually with that card, and played a spade right back. South won with the king, and cashed dummy's two remaining kings.

The position was then:

NORTH	EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4	♠ Q J
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH	WEST
♠ —	♠ —
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —

On the lead of the 13th heart from dummy, East and South gave up a diamond and West the club four. This was the tip-off. Since South had bid clubs, West would not part with one unless he had begun with five. So when East won the next two tricks with the spade honors, South did the right thing by discarding both his clubs and scoring his ninth trick with the diamond king at the finish.

NORTH	EAST
♠ K 10 9 5 4 2	♠ Q J 6 3
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —
SOUTH (D)	WEST
♠ —	♠ —
♥ —	♥ —
♦ —	♦ —
♣ —	♣ —

West led the club-jack.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYKAW
YARRT
TURAIN
NEIFED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

BOOKS

THE GREAT BRIDGE

By David McCullough. Illustrated. Simon & Schuster. 404 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Gerald Carson

BELLS ring, whistles blow, cannons boom, a calliope strident out "America," and orators praised and pointed. It was May 24, 1883, the most important day of public ceremony in New York since the opening of the Erie Canal, for it marked the completion of the magnificent East River Bridge, widely regarded then and now as the most beautiful suspension bridge in the world. The occasion was a holiday for all New York and Brooklyn. There were only a few dissenters—the builder, who deplored all the fuss; the militant Irish, who objected because the celebration was held on Queen Victoria's birthday; and the first rustic visitor to be conned into buying the bridge.

The impact of the soaring structure upon the American imagination and American life has now been measured with accuracy and style by David McCullough, author of "The Johnsons," a writer with a sound intuitive sense of what to put in and what to leave out of his narrative. The account of the building is supplemented by deft portraits of the heroes and anti-heroes who helped to construct, or obstruct, the enterprise. The bridge was never regarded as just another useful public improvement. Even before it was opened, Mr. McCullough writes, "it had become a symbol of something impossible to define that made New York different from every other city on earth."

The idea of connecting lower Manhattan with Brooklyn was as old as the century. It took shape as a serious proposal in 1869 as a result of the dynamism of John Augustus Roebling, innovative engineer and wealthy wire-rope manufacturer. Then when all necessary clearances had been obtained and work was about to begin, Roebling's foot was crushed in an improbable accident at the Brooklyn slip of the Fulton Street ferry. He died horribly of tetanus, as macabre stories circulated to the effect that the only safe bridge was one that had claimed a life.

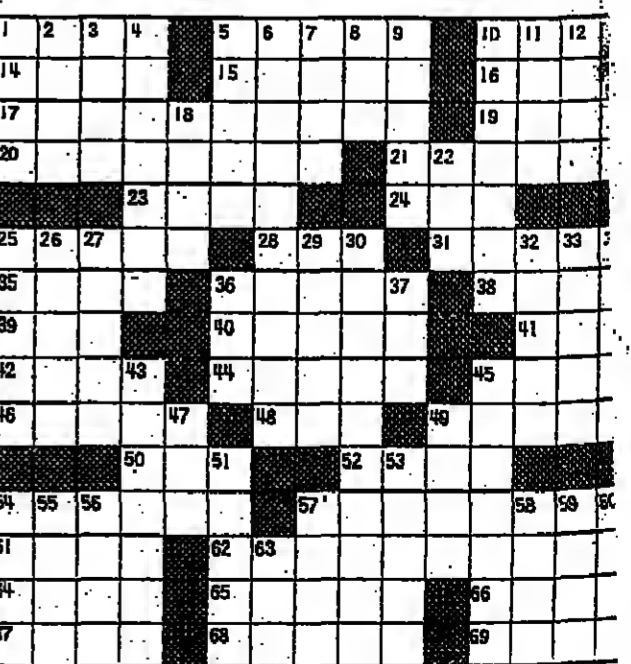
Col. Washington A. Roebling took over the post of chief engineer from his father and built the bridge, though the effects of compressed air in a caisson cost him his health. Physically incapacitated, he never set foot on his bridge, while for 11 years his contact with the actual construction was handled through his remarkable wife, Emily. On the day of the grand opening, Roebling sat alone at his window, his field glasses trained on the bridge, watching the procession until the last top-hatted figure... passed beneath the arches of the Brooklyn tower. We, too, our senses sharpened by a book, hear snatches of distant band music, see the fireworks of 89 years ago decorate the night sky, and are drawn to speculate upon the thoughts of the engineer who sat alone and watched.

Gerald Carson, whose interests in social history and popular culture, fondly remember walking his bride across the Bridge as a wedding trip.

CROSSWORD

By Will

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | 48 Air Force acronym | 13 Wasted gradually |
| 1 Famous whaler | 49 Esmond or VIII | 18 Intense |
| 5 Restraint | 50 Tease | 22 Hard wood |
| 10 Ball of yarn | 52 Western art colony | 25 Hebrew mon |
| 14 Scruff | 54 Silky wool | 26 mugging |
| 15 Fisher | 57 Strong yellows | 27 Enrises |
| 16 Author of "Herman" | 61 Cartoon girl | 29 Normandy |
| 17 Pub order | 62 Catchword | 30 Causus pho |
| 19 Poet-astronomer | 64 Near Fr. | 32 Evergreen s |
| 20 Civil War battle site | 65 Pillage | 33 Net |
| 21 Overturn | 66 One of a | 34 Stimulating |
| 23 Clairvoyant | 68 Caesarian trin | 36 Marinated |
| 24 Caroline island | 67 Red and Black | 37 In medias |
| 25 Part of a bulldozer | 69 Cheese | 43 Waltz man |
| 28 Zeus or Vishnu | | 45 Determinat |
| 31 Sailing vessel | | 47 "transi |
| 35 Infectious land | | 49 Vagrant |
| 36 Ancient Mideast | | 51 Iraqi port |
| | | 53 Traffic-light color |
| | | 54 Italian, Camr etc. |
| | | 55 Decoy |
| | | 56 Pretext |
| | | 57 Talent |
| | | 58 Turned right |
| | | 59 Sight from Catania |
| | | 60 Leveling pie |
| | | 63 Pronoun |



Art Buchwald

Dirty Tricks Dept.

WASHINGTON—It took the President's White House staff all day to locate the Old Nixon. They finally found him at Howard Johnson's across the street from the Watergate eating a meat loaf sandwich.

"You'd better get back to the White House right away," John Ehrlichman told him. "The boss is really steaming."

When the Old Nixon walked into the President's office, he found the New Nixon in a rage.

"I've just received information that you're behind the Dirty Tricks Department of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. What do you have to say for yourself?"

"I refuse to comment as I don't want to prejudice the rights of the defense in the Watergate bugging trial."

"Don't hand me that stuff," the President said. "You've put me in a helluva spot! How could you do it to me?"

"Ah, come on. You're overreacting. We were just having a little fun with the Democrats. No one takes it seriously," the Old Nixon said.

"But we didn't need it," the New Nixon said. "We're ahead by 38 points in the polls. It makes us look cheap and unscrupulous."

The Old Nixon retorted, "Sure, you can say that now. But at the time we started the intelligence operation no one knew what was going to happen. Sup-

pose it had been real close? Our Dirty Tricks Department could have made the difference. You've been President so long you don't even understand politics anymore."

"And you've been out of it so long," the New Nixon said, "you don't understand I am more interested in my place in history than I am in some rotten espionage operation against the other political party. I'm being elbowed in the press by all this publicity."

"Will you stop worrying about your place in history? We took a survey, and it showed that the public couldn't care less about the Watergate and the other things that have come out concerning our operation. The attitude is 'everyone does it during an election year.'"

"That's just swell," the New Nixon said sarcastically. "But do you know how many man-hours the Justice Department, the FBI and the White House have spent on this problem? I've had to promise a complete and open investigation of every facet of the case."

"And you've done a good job on it, Dickey boy," the Old Nixon said. "They won't be able to lay a finger on us before Election Day."

"Don't be so smug," the New Nixon said. "You've made a mess of things, and I'm giving you an order to stay out of the office of the Committee to Re-Elect the President. I don't want anyone in the White House to have anything to do with my campaign."

"You can't do that to me," the Old Nixon protested. "The Dirty Tricks Department was my baby. It was the only fun I've had in four years. What am I going to do now?"

"You're to stay in your room until Election Day," the New Nixon said firmly.

"Suppose I don't? Suppose I spill everything to The Washington Post?" the Old Nixon asked.

"Don't threaten me, Tricky," the New Nixon said. "If you do anything to further embarrass me, I will turn over to the Supreme Court everything I know about your involvement with the Howard Hughes loan. Do I make myself perfectly clear?"

The Old Nixon, looking downcast and defeated, said, "Yes sir, Mr. President."

Balanchine's Tour of the Soviet Union

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (UPI)—A nondescript young man in a gray raincoat suddenly darted out of the crowd, slipped the rope that held shut the big doors to the Kremlin Palace, stepped quickly through and pulled off his coat on the run, trying to melt into the elite crowd inside. For a heart-stopping moment it looked as though he would make it. Then a fast-moving plainclothesman from the big security staff brought a hand down forcefully on the young man's shoulder, and dragged him away.

That is not a scene from a new spy thriller, but from the New York City Ballet's five-day stand in Moscow. The New York City Ballet's 24-day tour of the Soviet Union, 27 performances in four cities, ended Saturday night with 10 minutes of applause and curtain calls for George Balanchine and his dancers. Balanchine, who was born in Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) 68 years ago, indicated that this triumphal conclusion would end his last trip to the Soviet Union with the ballet troupe he created.

If true, this move will disappoint a large Soviet following of fans and even cultural officials which Balanchine cultivated on this visit and on his first trip here 10 years ago. The Russians took Balanchine as one of their own, noting his ties to the classical Russian ballet in the public print, then turning the other cheek to the modernist aggressions of his dancing, which would never be permitted in a Soviet ballet company.

The Soviet public has been educated in ballet by the classical masters of the Bolshoi and Kirov companies, but is seldom able to see anything remotely contemporary. The New York City Ballet's first visit in 1962 was unprecedented, and memories of it created great expectations for this year's tour. That young man sneaking into the Kremlin Palace was one of thousands who tried any number of tricks to get into one of the performances.

Pressure for Tickets

The pressure for tickets was remarkable. "I saw Boxes of Socialists Labor come up to the box office and ask for a ticket, and they were told, 'No tickets!'" one humble Russian who waited in long lines later reported. "A delegate to the Supreme Soviet came up and showed his card, 'Member of the Supreme Soviet,' and they told him, 'No tickets!'" That sort of disregard for high status is uncommon here. Every night hundreds of hopeful but



George Balanchine
... a native son almost.

ticketless citizens stood outside the 17th-century Kutafya Tower on the edge of the Kremlin, asking every passerby if he had an "extra ticket." Scalpers charged from 10 to 50 rubles for a five-ruble seat, despite the fact that Moscow's Palace of Congresses holds 6,000 people.

The highest scalpers' prices, predictably, were charged in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia and a town known for its general exuberance. The Georgians' initial reaction was a revolution in Soviet ballet. Though a perfect diplomat in public, Balanchine indicated privately here that he was not eager to put up with the hardships of work in the Soviet Union again soon.

The company encountered a series of catastrophes on tour, none of which proved too serious to cope with, though one of the Soviet officials assigned to help the group dropped out early with high blood pressure. One American dancer lost a filling in a tooth, and had the unusual experience of visiting one of the big rooms where groups of Soviet dentists work together filling or (more often, it seems) removing teeth. She got a new filling with novocaine, though the dentist was against it.

Opening night in Moscow was a backstage pandemonium thanks to an epidemic of stomach troubles, but the show went on.

The American dancers had little time for mingling with the public, though their New York fashions caused a stir wherever they went. The teenagers in the corps de ballet had one encounter with Soviet police: A young man who had taken a fancy to the company in Kiev followed it to Leningrad, where he was officially unwelcome. Police roughed him up and dragged him off in front of a busload of American dancers.

wasn't universal. In Moscow, some young members of the intelligentsia said they had hoped for something more avant-garde than they saw—a reflection both of their growing awareness of what is going on outside and of the rather conservative repertoire that Balanchine brought here after consultation with Soviet officials.

Opening nights in Kiev, Leningrad and Moscow (but not in Tbilisi) were also rather cool, but this probably reflects the Soviet system for allocating tickets to glamorous events. First priority goes to those with the most influence, often meaning senior party and government officials who could not be expected to show much enthusiasm for a dance ensemble from New York.

Even if Soviet officialdom sat on its hands in the theater, Balanchine's group received one of the warmest receptions any American performers have ever been given here. His dances were reviewed enthusiastically by the Soviet press, and the minister of culture, Yekaterina Furseva, even gave a luncheon party for the entire company. It was an unusual gesture.

A Proposal

Soviet officials urged Balanchine to return here to teach several of his ballets to the Bolshoi company, a proposal he promised to consider. If he taught one of his many pieces without any dramatic plot, it would represent a revolution in Soviet ballet. Though a perfect diplomat in public, Balanchine indicated privately here that he was not eager to put up with the hardships of work in the Soviet Union again soon.

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Look from the boat, beyond queen, at the tree

PEOPLE: Of Sex and a Queen

From the Seychelles Islands comes a whisper of scandal, sex and Queen Elizabeth II. It seems that the word "sex" is clearly spelled out in the waving fronds of a cluster of palm trees depicted on a 50-rupee banknote beside the queen's portrait. Embarrassed authorities on the British crown colony in the Indian Ocean are trying to stop the notes from leaving the islands. But some are being smuggled out and are selling in London for three times their face value, whatever that may be. AF said it did not know the printer nor the designer, believed to be an English woman living in Brighton, but it quoted one note owner. "It is too obvious to be a mistake."

Withholding tax. Six women in Cheshire, England, say they will not have sex with their husbands until the men shave off beards they grew for an amateur theater production of "Fiddler on the Roof," to be given in four weeks.

Honesty in advertising. A real estate firm in Wyre, Piddle, England, is offering for sale the half-acre island of Tiddie Widdie in the River Avon. "You can sit on it, picnic on it, fish from it and sail from it," the firm said,

"but you cannot build it. It disappears in tides of water." Weekend birthdays. That of British-born wife Wedekind who celebrates 91st at his home in New York. He said, "Wobly but well." And Egg, Florida, Aunt Susie field marked her 102d to an adult education class is learning to read at "I love it," she said, nothing better than know to use a pencil."

Scrounged from the department was a basketful of dogeared from the former world heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali defied his manager and year and recent reticence a prediction concerning 21 night in St. Louis, with light heavyweight Bob Foster. Said Ali to Ed Reubens:

"He'll fall in right, just I'm great."

"I can take him in as send him to heaven, it five and that's no 'If that's what he'll do, but if he starts to make it in one."

—SAMUEL JU

13-Million-Year-Old

Fossils Found in Greece

SALONICA, Greece, Oct. 16 (AP)—Petitified remains of giant mastodons, dogs and horses with three toes, estimated to be 13 million years old, were uncovered near this city in northern Greece, scientists announced yesterday.

The excavations were conducted by the geology and paleontology department of Aristotle University in Salonica, in cooperation with scientists from the University of Paris.

Scientists said that the remains also include parts of rhinoceroses and flesh-eating animals which looked like foxes.

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